

## Hart Suspends Campaigning, Saying His Family Comes First



Gary Hart

### Friday Announcement Scheduled; TV Network Says He Will Give Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DENVER — Gary Hart, his presidential campaign crippled by questions about his weekend with a young woman, abruptly called off a campaign swing Thursday and went home with his wife "to take a few days, or a few weeks, to be together."

ABC News reported that sources in Mr. Hart's staff said he would abandon his campaign Friday morning.

Kathy Bitzer, spokeswoman for Mr. Hart's Denver office, said Mr. Hart would make an announcement on Friday morning at his Colorado home. Asked whether he would withdraw from the race Friday, she said, "We don't know that."

In a statement released earlier by his staff in Groveton, New Hampshire, Mr. Hart, the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said that "while running for president is important, right now my family is more important."

His decision came as his campaign was struck with renewed fundraising difficulties and declining public favor in key states. Some politicians said they doubted that Mr. Hart could still conduct a successful campaign.

Mr. Hart, 50, has denied reports in The Miami Herald that he had spent Friday night in his Washington town house with Donna Rice, 29, an actress, model and pharmaceutical sales representative from Miami.

Mr. Hart, who had said Tuesday that he had done nothing "immoral" with Ms. Rice, was asked about his definition of morality and, specifically, whether it included adultery. He said it did.

Asked if he had ever committed adultery, he said, "I do not have to answer that question because you get into some fairly fine definitions."

He was asked if he had an understanding with his wife about whether he could see other women. He said, "I don't know."

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A Conservative Party candidate, C.O. de Jager, swept along by supporters after his victory.

## Far-Right Party Gains in South Africa As Anti-Apartheid Group Loses Seats

### By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The far-right Conservative Party has increased its support to become the official opposition party in South Africa's Parliament, while the governing National Party retained a large majority and white anti-apartheid forces were routed, election results showed Thursday.

Black and white anti-apartheid activists said that the whites-only parliamentary election on Wednesday all but destroyed hopes for peacefully negotiated power-sharing among the races. The Progressive Federal Party, which campaigned against apartheid, suffered major setbacks.

The results, critics of the government said, mean the debate over social and political reform will now be one between the National Party's concept of cautious adjustments to the apartheid system and the "Conservatives' advocacy of maintaining Afrikaner exclusivism through strict racial separation."

The Conservative Party, with almost half as many voters behind it as the National Party, moved in front of the Progressives, 21 seats to 19, to take over the opposition benches in the House of Assembly, the white chamber of Parliament.

Under parliamentary procedure, the official opposition positioning is important for recognition in floor debates on major issues and motions of no-confidence.

The National Party won 123 of the 166 seats contested. With four other seats to be filled by appointment by President Pieter W. Botha

and eight to be appointed by the newly elected members of the assembly, the party appeared assured of increasing its 127-seat majority.

The election ally of the Progressives, the new Republican Party, received one seat, a former Nationalist running as an independent won a seat, and one seat remained undecided Thursday night.

The National Party won 52 percent of the vote and the Conservatives 26 percent. The Progressives took 14 percent, or about half their share in the last parliamentary general election, in 1981.

The Conservatives, who favor a return to stricter apartheid laws, increased their representation by only three seats, but their share of the vote rose dramatically in rural and mining areas of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Denis Worrall, the former ambassador to Britain who ran as an independent anti-apartheid candidate, lost by 39 votes out of almost 17,000 in the Cape Province district of Helderberg. His opponent was J. Chris Heunis, minister for constitutional development and planning, who is responsible for formulating government policy on apartheid.

The Progressive Party held 27 seats in the previous assembly. The party's decline was most dramatic in Natal Province, where the traditional liberal, English-speaking coalition collapsed, gaining only half the National Party's total.

In 1981, the Progressive-New Republic Party alliance won 13 seats in Natal against the Nationalists' 7. This time, the National Party

was free to spend money it earned any way he saw fit.

General Secord said that \$8 million still remaining in Swiss bank accounts were not profits and that expenses still had to be paid.

He also expressed concern over inquiries by the government's independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh.

"We've got a special prosecutor over here across the street that's trying to throw all of us in jail for performing our duty as we saw it," he said. "I haven't focused on some technical issue like you're bringing up here. This is crazy."

In his testimony, General Secord repeated his view that he has been unfairly treated for carrying out the government's wishes in the Iran-contra affair.

The harsh questioning on Thursday provoked several protests from General Secord and his attorney.

See SECORD, Page 2

## Kohl Signals Opposition to Moscow Offer

### By Robert J. McCarty Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl signaled Thursday that his government was leaning against accepting a Soviet proposal to bar an entire class of short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

In a speech to the Bundestag, Mr. Kohl clearly indicated his overall opposition to the Soviet offer by reaffirming a government call for "equal ceilings at a low level" for short-range missiles.

That implies that some Soviet short-range missiles should remain in Europe and that the United States should retain the right to deploy new ones to match the Soviet arsenal, government and political sources said.

Mr. Kohl said that West Germany would decide on its final position only after consulting its allies. West German officials and political leaders are to discuss the issue next week on visits to the United States, Britain and France.

He also said that West Germany could not reach a firm conclusion until Moscow presents a written proposal on the short-range missiles under discussion, which are those with ranges of 300 to 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers).

So far the Kremlin has only described its stance orally, and Mr. Kohl said that the Soviet Union had been vague and contradictory about certain important details.

The Soviet Union has proposed to bar such missiles in Europe. The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has expressed support for Moscow's offer.

The chancellor's center-right coalition is deeply divided over the issue.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose Free Democratic Party supports the Soviet proposal, sought to prevent Mr. Kohl from restating government support for "equal ceilings," the sources said.

They said Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, insisted that the statement be included in Mr. Kohl's speech.

The two conservative parties want to retain a U.S. "right to match" Soviet arsenals of short-range weapons as a bargaining chip for future arms talks.

The sources noted, however, that Mr. Kohl had not specifically ruled out accepting the Soviet proposal, because the "equal ceilings" could be zero on each side.

"He has worded it so that the Free Democrats can just barely live with it," one official said.

West German indecisiveness over short-range missiles is one of the principal obstacles to progress on a U.S.-Soviet accord to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. Medium-range missiles have ranges of 600 to 3,500 miles.

Mr. Kohl and the conservative

See KOHL, Page 2

## Ex-Chairman Of Guinness Is Arrested

### By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ernest W. Saunders, the former chairman of Guinness PLC and one of Britain's most prominent executives, was charged Thursday with attempting to obstruct justice with documents during an official inquiry into Guinness's takeover of Distillers PLC.

Mr. Saunders, who was charged by the police Thursday morning after being arrested at his lawyer's London office late Wednesday, was released into the custody of his lawyer pending payment early next week of bail of £500,000 (\$845,000).

Mr. Saunders, 51, was arraigned before a London magistrate after being held overnight in a local police station. He had arrived in London on Monday from Switzerland, where he is said to have been receiving medical attention.

His arrest came amid an official investigation launched Dec. 1 by Britain's Department of Trade and Industry into alleged operations to illegally boost Guinness' share price during the company's successful effort to acquire Distillers last year.

The £2.7-billion takeover was the largest ever in Britain.

Magistrate Geoffrey Bream also ordered Mr. Saunders on Thursday to surrender his passport, to refrain from applying for any travel documents and to make no attempts to contact any current or past employees of Guinness.

The Austrian-born executive, who appeared calm but haggard at See GUINNESS, Page 3

## Jobless Rate Keeps Spain Uneasy With Socialists

### By Karen DeYoung Washington Post Service

MADRID — By most indicators, the Socialist government here is a success. It has stabilized Spanish democracy, put the country's economy solidly in the black and brought it into the European Community.

Yet, barely 10 months after Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez was re-elected with a wide majority for a second four-year term, many of his supporters are uneasy.

For some, the source of discontent is obvious. Although the economy in Spain is growing faster than most those of the rest of Europe, with inflation down and investment increasing, part of the price of this success has been an unemployment rate that remains at 22 percent and limits put on wage increases for those with jobs.

Union leaders argue that a government formed by the Socialist Party should be more dedicated to the welfare of the working class. To make their point, miners and transport workers, doctors and trash collectors have held strikes and slowdowns that frequently have paralyzed the country during the past two months.

But other Spaniards, many of them close to the government, express a more deep-seated anxiety.

With the right fragmented and the far left dominated by the unpopular Communist Party, many young supporters are concerned that the Socialist dominance over the next few years may not help the country develop into a mature democracy.

The Socialist hegemony over Spanish politics, critics said, has made the party insulated and arrogant, ignorant of the depth of worker resentment and dogmatic in its approach to most issues.

"They have a strong government, an absolute majority, and they despise almost everybody," said Jose Vazquez Ortega, deputy director of the Ortega y Gasset Foundation, a research organization. "They don't seem to pay the price for anything they do, politically speaking. They go away with almost everything."

Polls taken separately last month by Madrid's leading newspaper, El Pais, and the magazine Cambio 16 illustrate the point. Both polls showed that approval of the government has fallen sharply from a high at this time last year. The drop was to 19 percent from 32 percent in the Cambio 16 poll.

Yet the same polls showed that more Spaniards than ever were willing to vote for the Socialists.

"People don't like the government," said the editor of El Pais, Juan Luis Cebrian. "But they vote for it anyway."

Although Mr. Cebrian called the situation "a crisis in gestation,"

## Harsh Questioning Angers Secord; Reagan Denies He Knew of Funding

### United Press International

WASHINGTON — Major General Richard V. Secord, facing harsh questioning in the third day of the joint House-Senate hearings on the Iran-contra affair, objected Thursday to inquiries about his role in handling profits of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

President Ronald Reagan, questioned at a White House ceremony on Thursday, denied the substance of the first two days of General Secord's testimony. He again denied he knew of the diversion of profits from the U.S. sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of some profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, as General Secord has maintained.

The retired air force officer, who for two days has answered questions in a calm manner sometimes interjected with humor, responded angrily to sharp questioning by Arthur Liman, the chief counsel for the special Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Liman's questioning was more intense than the exchanges on George Bush had warm praise for Colonel North, General Secord says. Page 3.

Tuesday and Wednesday between General Secord and the House committee's lawyer, John Nields, who permitted General Secord to lay out his version of the affair.

"I didn't voluntarily come here to be badgered," said General Secord, who testified without the promise of immunity from prosecution, as he faced Mr. Liman's harsher questioning.

He maintains that he received no profits from the arms sales to Iran although he ran the operation and

was free to spend money it earned any way he saw fit.

General Secord said that \$8 million still remaining in Swiss bank accounts were not profits and that expenses still had to be paid.

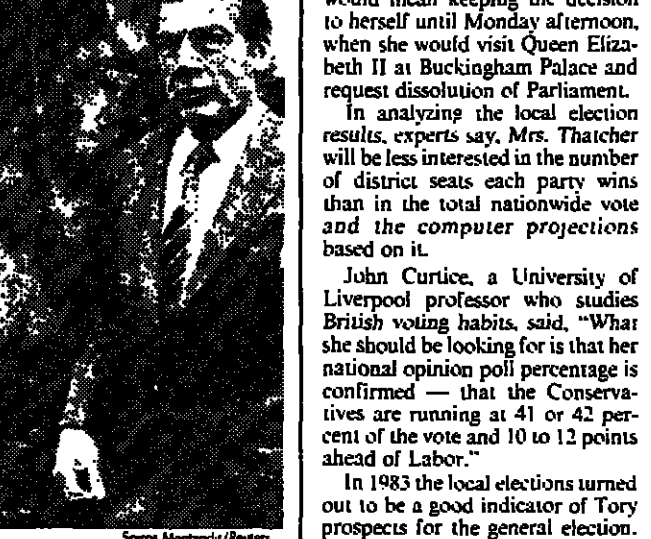
He also expressed concern over inquiries by the government's independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh.

"We've got a special prosecutor over here across the street that's trying to throw all of us in jail for performing our duty as we saw it," he said. "I haven't focused on some technical issue like you're bringing up here. This is crazy."

In his testimony, General Secord repeated his view that he has been unfairly treated for carrying out the government's wishes in the Iran-contra affair.

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Jews Honor Wallenberg

Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, led a ceremony at the statue of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest on Thursday to honor the Swedish diplomat, who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews in World War II and disappeared in the 1940s while a Soviet prisoner. The Jewish group was meeting in the city.

## Kiosk Plot to Murder Ortega Detailed

### WASHINGTON (UPI)

Two rightist extremists in Oklahoma were indicted in Tulsa on Thursday for conspiring to kill the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Justice Department has announced.

Donnell Howard and John Norris are accused of recruiting "individuals with military backgrounds" to help them, according to the indictment unsealed Thursday. Mr. Norris has been arrested, but Mr. Howard remains at large.



The 900th anniversary of the death of William the Conqueror is being commemorated in Caen, his burial place in Normandy. Travel, Page 9.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ In a Philippines village, homemade guns are a cottage industry. Page 2.

■ The U.S. Senate has passed a budget calling for \$18 billion in new taxes and a hold on military spending. Page 3.

Dow close: down 7.53  
The dollar in New York:  
DM 1.779 f Yen FF  
1.6785 139.20 5.9515





A villager in Danao, Philippines, making a pistol.

## Elections Bolster Philippine Gun-Makers

**By Seth Mydans**  
*New York Times Service*

DANAO, Philippines — In these hard times in the Philippines, Benjamin Barriga is a craftsman with a steady trade.

On a hand-turned lathe in the pigsty that abuts his thatched home, he makes pistols, some of the 200,000 unregistered and illegal firearms in the Philippines, a heavily armed nation.

With the approach of the national congressional elections on May 11, the level of violence has risen as expected, although the figures appear to be lower than in past campaigns.

About 40 killings have been reported, including those of five candidates among the hundreds running for office.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said this figure was a decrease from the presidential campaign last year, when 156 people were killed.

Military sources said the political campaign had also driven up the price of illegal firearms, which now sell for as much as 18,000 pesos, nearly \$1,000, for an automatic rifle.

Mr. Barriga, who supports a family of seven with a craft he learned from his father, said he sells his pistols for about 1,500 pesos to middlemen known in a pun, as stockholders.

His wife washed clothes at a nearby pump as he turned his lathe and glanced, for specifications, at the pages of a tailored gun-collector's magazine balanced on a shelf of the pigsty.

At a small variety store beyond the banana trees that shade his house, two young "stockholders" displayed some of the products of Mr.

Barriga and his neighbors and kept watch for policemen.

But the illegal industry has the protection of local politicians and is rarely bothered.

Mr. Barriga's products, made of locally obtained materials, feed a culture in which pistols, carried in bulging clutch bags, are both a status symbol and an accepted household appliance.

**Danao's guns supply a culture in which they are both a status symbol and an accepted household appliance.**

"If you go into any home, you can find a firearm," Defense Minister Rafael Iletto said recently.

He said that periodic attempts by the government to disarm the scores of private armies around the country had brought little success.

One of the reasons is that the armed groups are considered useful in keeping one another in check, he said.

In the cities, arguments over traffic accidents are often accompanied by a display of firearms.

In rural areas, soldiers are sometimes invited to weddings to fire off bursts of gunfire in celebration.

Despite the prevalence of firearms, the Communist rebels, who number about 20,000, continue to have some difficulty obtaining them.

One of their main tactics is the killing of soldiers or policemen to seize their sidearms.

Many of the country's firearms are smuggled in from abroad, and United States officials have expressed concern about a rising traffic to the Philippines.

Mr. Barriga is one of about 3,000 gunmakers who provide a livelihood, directly or indirectly, for 60 percent of the residents of Danao, a coastal town on the central island of Cebu.

Gunmaking started in Danao in 1901, when a Philippine soldier returned from an American ordnance school and began turning out bronze pistols.

The craft has been handed down through the generations. Ramonito Duterte, 30, said he had been making guns since he was 13 at the rate of a gun a week. He learned the trade from his father, who is now retired.

Gunsmiths in Danao are now able to produce sophisticated copies of American and European pistols, complete with nickel or silver plate and counterfeit brand markings.

The gunsmiths say that on their rough machines they have invented a 5.56-millimeter revolver able to fire Armatite bullets, the most widely available ammunition.

Danao has begun to gain an international reputation, according to local officials, with the Japanese underworld now said to be one of its main clients.

The Danao weapons are made of inferior materials and have a shorter life than factory-produced guns, but their makers say they are popular for their lower price and absence of traceable serial numbers.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Waldheim Seeks to Sue Jewish Leader

VIENNA (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria said Thursday that he had started legal proceedings against Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress. Mr. Bronfman promptly dismissed the action as not serious.

A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said the Vienna public prosecutor's office had been empowered to start proceedings against Mr. Bronfman, who described Mr. Waldheim on Tuesday as "part of the Nazi killing machine." Told of Mr. Waldheim's action, Mr. Bronfman said: "I don't take it seriously. I don't take him as a human being seriously. I take Austria seriously."

Mr. Waldheim's move follows a yearlong campaign against him by the World Jewish Congress, which accuses him of involvement in war crimes. It also comes a week after a decision by the U.S. Justice Department to bar him from entering the United States as a private citizen.

### Bulgarian Party Paper Backs Strikers

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Bulgaria's Communist Party newspaper has printed what is believed to be the first public account of a strike there and has sided with the strikers, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday in Sofia.

The newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo reported that a 12-man work brigade in a machine factory at Mezdra, northeast of Sofia, struck for a week in March, the sources said during telephone interviews from Belgrade. They said it was believed to be the first time the Bulgarian public had been officially informed of a strike.

The newspaper said the strike was caused by a dispute between workers and management over reduced pay, following a cut in the price of the workshop's products. The paper criticized the "conduct of leading executives who were insensitive to workers' interests. 'We cannot agree with the manager's view that the strike was only a whim of persons who did not feel like working,'" it said.

### France Agrees to Aid Northern Chad

PARIS (AP) — France has agreed to provide humanitarian and logistical aid to northern Chad, which was recently retaken from Libya, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Denis Baudouin, a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said there was no longer a need to maintain the 16th parallel as a demarcation line between the government-held south and the north. The north had been off-limits to French troops.

The forces of President Hissene Habre retook most of northern Chad in March. France has 2,500 troops stationed in southern Chad, but they did not participate directly in the fighting and were kept below the 16th parallel. Chad had been asking France to cross the line to provide aid.

### For the Record

Two of the four young men shot in a New York subway by Bernhard H. Goetz in 1984 have refused to testify at Mr. Goetz's trial in New York. Barry Allen refused to testify on Wednesday, citing his rights against self-incrimination. James Ramseur refused to testify on Tuesday as a protest of his conviction for a rape he says he did not commit. (WP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Air Control System Is Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frank R. Lautenberg, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on transportation said Thursday that the U.S. government was moving at a "glacial pace" to improve the nation's air control system in the face of increasing collisions, controller errors, and delays.

New Jersey Democrat said at a hearing that the government was "going to have to recognize that we are behind." Donald D. Engen, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, testified that air travel problems last year were caused by an increased number of passengers, growing airline competition and an unusual amount of bad weather.

He conceded that operational errors at control centers had increased 7 percent during the six months from October through March over the same period a year earlier. But he said the government has taken "aggressive actions" to reverse that trend, including the hiring of more controllers.



Donald D. Engen

### Venice Plans to Restrict Bus Parking

VENICE (Reuters) — Operators of bus tours to Venice will have to reserve parking and risk being turned away at peak periods under a system being introduced to reduce congestion from tourists, officials said Thursday.

The plan, which is expected to take effect next month, was drawn up by Mayor Nereo Laroni.

The mayor said Wednesday that bus tour operators would have to reserve places in the city's car park, which has space reserved for about 350 buses. If no space is left, buses without a reservation would be turned back.

Trans World Airlines announced it would begin selling games, cameras and other products on transcontinental and certain other domestic flights, beginning Saturday.

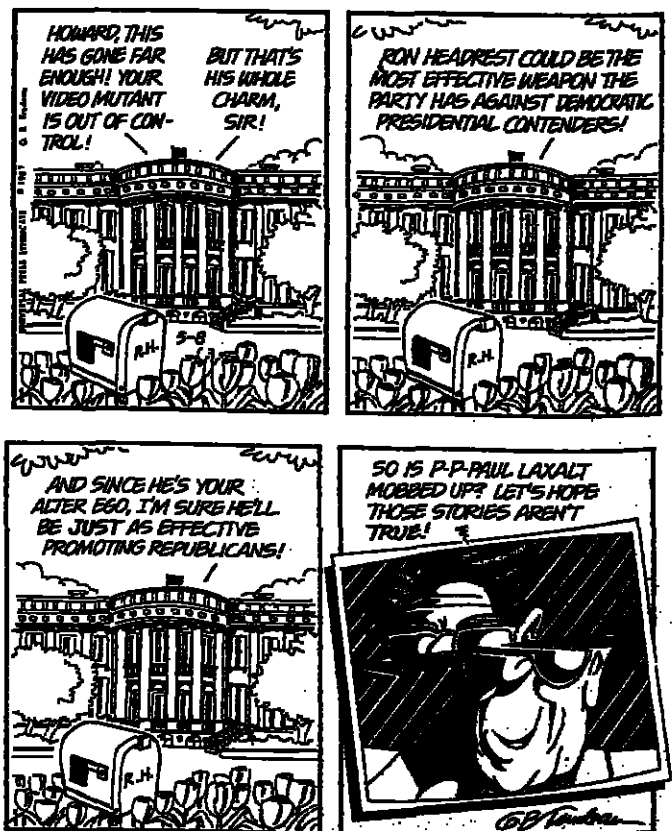
The U.S. Embassy in Manila warned Americans to avoid wide areas of the Philippines — including the Sulu island chain, the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, and Mindanao Island except for the cities of Davao, Iligan and Cagayan de Oro. It advised "special caution" when visiting six northern and eastern Luzon provinces as well as a wide area of the central Visayas island group because of "relatively high levels of unrest" during the campaign for the May 11 legislative elections.

British civil servants on strike picketed government ministries Thursday, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office. Passengers arriving at Heathrow Airport near London did not have to undergo customs checks. The civil servants want a raise of 15 percent. (Reuters)

Greek civil servants, bank employees and factory workers carried out strikes Thursday, demanding immediate pay raises and an end to the Socialist government's austerity policy. Olympic Airways canceled one international and 14 domestic flights. (AP)

The newly refitted liner Queen Elizabeth 2 has run into more problems, and about 200 passengers will not be allowed to sail on its next cruise, from Southampton, England, on Sunday, because their cabins will not be habitable by sailing time. (Reuters)

### DOONESBURY



## BOMB: Suspect in Violent Campaign Against Abortion in New York: A Portrait of One Man's Piety and Rage

(Continued from Page 1)

bunker. He both feared and savored the role.

One part of Mr. Malvasi was afraid, almost certain, that "I'd never see America again." Another part, however, enjoyed a perverse pleasure.

"I felt really alive, really wanted. The baddest people I knew were in front and they came shooting at me. I felt kind of honored."

Shortly after his discharge in May 1970, Mr. Malvasi answered an advertisement for acting workshops and appeared at a storefront on Manhattan's Lower East Side. There he met Linda Mussmann, his Pygmalion. She was an Indiana farm girl with enough naivete to open a theater on Avenue A in the East Village in the midst of the heroin epidemic there. He was a street punk with an untapped dramatic brilliance.

He auditioned with a scene from "Waiting for Godot," and cured himself of his Brooklyn accent by mimicking the director's prairie-flat tones. He went on to act in full productions of Shaw, Ibsen, Pinter and Ionesco.

"There was an honesty about him that was extraordinary, and an ability to take big chances," Ms. Mussmann said. "There was a vulnerability and an openness. The guy was a genius."

The stage appealed to Mr. Malvasi for some unorthodox reasons. "It kept me in balance," he said. "I was hanging around with some very dangerous people in Brooklyn and then I was with these actors, and neither knew about the other. I could walk on the wild side and

then go into the theater like I was civilized."

Then the membrane separating his two worlds began to dissolve.

In September 1972, he was arrested after both stabbing and being stabbed by a man in a traffic altercation. He pleaded guilty to second-degree assault, a felony, and was sentenced to five years probation.

The following year, he was jumped by three men on his way home from a rehearsal and severely stabbed. When he returned to the streets, it was with a gun.

In November 1975, two months after being released early from probation, Mr. Malvasi was arrested again, for carrying a loaded .25-caliber pistol. Convicted on a reduced charge of attempted criminal possession of a weapon, his second felony, Mr. Malvasi entered the Great Meadow Correctional Facility in Comstock, New York, for two years.

To the members of the fledgling Vietnam Veterans Ensemble Theater Company, the newcomer named Dennis Malvasi was just another guy getting his life back together.

Offstage, Mr. Malvasi earned a reputation for intense loyalty to his fellow veterans.

At the same time, most of Mr. Malvasi's friends noticed some quirks. Solicitous of others, he shielded his private life. When it came to discussing Vietnam, his attitude ranged from indifference to sarcasm.

Then there were the names. After his first show with the veterans' company, Mr. Malvasi changed his stage name to "Albert Alfano" and

later "John Staddon." He worked in a mail room as "Dennis Staddon." His driver's license was for "Dennis Staniloff." For lack of a better explanation, friends attributed it to an actor's eccentricity.

A few did know that Mr. Malvasi was, in Mr. Cooner's phrase, "extra-legal" — not in big ways, but more as a challenge to the system.

Once Mr. Malvasi had to pay off a series of parking tickets to renew his driver's license. He drew a money order from the licensing fee, but deliberately wrote a bad check for the tickets.

Mr. Malvasi's "extra-legal" activities turned serious in May 1984.

In his furtive new life, Mr. Malvasi received telephone calls by beeper, collected his mail at several bars and "lived out of a sea bag." One of the friends who put him up from time to time was Edmund H. Janiszewski, a Vietnam veteran.

While most friends did not know of Mr. Malvasi's strong and conservative Catholicism, Mr. Janiszewski shared it.

He also introduced Mr. Malvasi to Our Lady of the Seas, a resale movement led by Veronica Leuken, a Long Island housewife who claims that the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ appear to and speak through her.

abortion clinics Mr. Malvasi is accused of bombing. They also learned that they sell medals of St. Benedict, similar to the one found at Planned Parenthood.

Mr. Janiszewski said Mr. Malvasi's outrage about abortion arose from at least one additional source. During his months as a fugitive, Mr. Malvasi studied for his paramedic's license, and one night he brought a textbook to Mr. Janiszewski's apartment.

"I remember him opening the book to the part on assisting in childbirth," Mr. Janiszewski said. "He said, 'Here's the truth. Look. This is a life.' And then he said how all of us combat vets were called baby-killers."

On Dec. 10, 1985, a tube packed with explosive powder burst into flame in the unoccupied men's bathroom of the Manhattan Women's Medical Center. It was the first attack on an abortion clinic in New York City history.

On Oct. 29, 1986, a bomb with a half-stick of dynamite exploded at the Eastern Women's Center, blowing out the windows and blasting a hole in the wall. Two weeks later, on Nov. 11, an anonymous caller directed the police to an unexploded bomb in a women's medical office in Queens.

Then, on Dec. 14, police officers defused the bomb in Planned Parenthood's offices. And in it, of course, they found the dynamite and the religious medal.

Three hundred federal agents and city detectives were now on the case, working around the clock.

Relying on several witnesses to the bombings, federal agents created a composite sketch of a suspect.

Then they compared it to the 6,000 photographs of every licensed pyrotechnician in New York and Pennsylvania. There they located "Albert Alfano." And "Albert Alfano" pointed to Dennis Malvasi.

The agents traced the unexploded dynamite to Harveys Lake, Pennsylvania, near Wilkes-Barre. They arrested Carl Ceresa, Donald Pryor Jr. and Frank Wright, who was Mr. Malvasi's former brother-in-law, for supplying the felon with dynamite and not recording the sale. In recent court hearings, all three pleaded guilty.

As for Mr. Malvasi, he narrowly evaded federal agents several times. He snuffed out the fuse when an agent, posing as a Hollywood producer, invited him to audition for a movie about Vietnam. Another time, Mr. Malvasi's boss at Radio City Music Hall, where he was a staff paramedic, telephoned him to come in for an unscheduled rehearsal for a show. The fugitive, suspicious, called back. He identified himself as an inspector with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and asked if his agents were still there. At the word "yes," he hung up.

A few weeks later, on Feb. 23, Cardinal O'Connor made his televised plea. The next day, Mr. Malvasi surrendered. Why had he stopped running?

Cardinal O'Connor is a prince of the church, Mr. Malvasi said from prison recently. "If the Cardinal says something and you don't listen, then when you stand before the magistrate in the celestial court, you got problems. And I got enough problems without God being mad at me."

### Dennis Malvasi's path coursed through orphanage and battlefield, theater and shrine, prison and ocean liner.

## BRITAIN: Voters Go to Polls, Parliament Goes to Pieces

(Continued from Page 1)

to slightly over 3,000 for Labor. Robert J. Waller of Harris Research, who conducts polls for the Conservatives, said that even the loss of 400 to 500 district seats by her party would not deter Mrs. Thatcher if the nationwide vote were in the right range.

"I think they will go with almost any result unless they lose a thousand local council seats," he said, in a remark suggesting that the prime minister herself is not immune to the prevailing eagerness. "They'll be watching the total vote figure."

But Mrs. Thatcher will have to look at the opinion polls, too. In the 1983 general election, she and her party went into the campaign at 47 percent in the polls, but their actual vote was almost five points lower. This year, with her poll standing in the low 40s, a similar shortfall could endanger Mrs. Thatcher's majority in Parliament, now 393 of 650 seats.

By law, a minimum of 17 working days must elapse between the call for an election and the voting. This means Mrs. Thatcher could wait as late as May 15 and still have an election on June 11, the date

recent days, for example, debate on an important finance bill ended because Commons emptied.

"They're all longing to get down to their constituencies and start knocking on doors," he said. "They can't wait to get away."

He added that bureaucracy, taking its signal from the politicians, grind down too.

"One can't get anything out of a civil servant right now," Mr. St. John-Stevens said. "They may have a new master, either from the same party or a new party. They think they can't take any decisions that might bind the new person coming in, so they sit and do nothing. It's paralysis."

The House of Commons, of course, is always slightly rowdy. But the fever brings with it a shift in the tone, decibel level and decorum of parliamentary debate. Witty interruptions give way to hoots and shouts. Cacophony rules.

"People become a lot more irritable and bad tempered," said David Alton, the chief whip for the Liberal Party. "And the number of profanities and abuse increase by the day. The Speaker of the House described it as euphoria yesterday, but it sounded more like bedlam to me."

## SPAIN: Socialists Uneasy

(Continued from Page 1)

four decades in the political wilderness under the dictatorship of Francisco Franco. Expectations were high that the youthful party leaders would turn Spain leftward toward modern European socialism.

But what the new government found was a country in the depths of recession, burdened with the decline and decay that were the legacy of the Franco years.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Spain enjoyed an extremely high growth rate, with major capital-intensive development in steel, textiles and shipbuilding. Interest rates were controlled, and money was cheap. The government did not borrow.

But since there were "no services, education was bad and the army was under-equipped, the government had a surplus," said Jorge Hay, chief economist with Banco Hispano-Americano. Much of the money was spent on unrealistically high wages.

Spain historically is behind the Western economic curve. The international disaster that resulted from the increases in oil prices starting in 1973 did not hit Spain until after Franco's death.

By that time, the transition governments were more interested in political stability than in fiscal readjustments. For several years the economy held on, but when the second oil price shock hit in 1981, there was little any government could do. Unemployment, which stood at 6.3 percent in 1977, shot up to nearly the 22 percent level where it is today. Inflation rose to more than 30 percent a year.

Mr. Gonzalez opted for austerity and obtained the unions' agreement to hold wage increases down until the economy stabilized.

By last year, it was clear that the policy was working. Spain's economy grew at the rate of 3 percent, higher than most of the rest of Europe. Investment was up 12 percent and the government has hopes of bringing inflation down to 5 percent this year.

## KOHL: Soviet Offer Called Vague

(Continued from Page 1)

parties in his coalition fear that removal of missiles in the 300-to-600-mile range would leave West Germany, as NATO's frontline state, uniquely vulnerable to use of "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear missiles with ranges of less than 300 miles.

They also are worried that the so-called "double-zero option."

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas Green. "I don't think you should harass him," Mr. Green said at one point.

After the morning session, General Secord said he thought he was treated "very unfairly, and obviously harassed."

On Wednesday, General Secord addressed for the first time since the hearings opened what Mr. Reagan may have known about the diversion of funds to the Contras.

He said one of his aides at the center of the affair, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, indicated he had mentioned the diversion to Mr. Reagan.

He said that Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a second key aide, told him that Mr. Reagan was pleased with his work during the time that U.S. military aid to the rebels was banned by Congress.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser and Colonel North was dismissed from the National Security Council when the affair was made public by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d in November.

Mr. Reagan issued a stern denial on Thursday of the substance of General Secord's testimony.

"I did not know that there was any excess money until that day," he said. "I did not know that Ed Meese came in and said he had found a memo that indicated there was additional money," Mr. Reagan said.

"I did not know about it," the president added, "and I'm still waiting to know: Where did that money go?"

providing for removal of medium-range and short-range missiles, would be too big a step toward eliminating nuclear weapons.

Bonn believes nuclear weapons are needed as a deterrent in view of Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces.

Mr. Kohl's speech was viewed as a veiled plea to the United States, European allies and the Soviet Union to work out an agreement that would allow for accord this year on a medium-range treaty while satisfying the West Germans on short-range missiles.

Mr. Genscher was hoping that the United States and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially Britain, would pressure Bonn to embrace the Soviet offer, officials said.

Mr. Genscher will visit the United States on Monday and meet with Mr. Shultz.

The United States has said that it is waiting to hear from the Europeans before committing itself on the Soviet proposal, but U.S. officials have expressed concern that West German objections might make it harder to conclude.

In other consultations, two top-ranking Christian Democratic deputies, Alfred Dreger and Volker Ruehe, will visit, respectively, Paris and London next week.

Mr. Kohl said Moscow was sending conflicting signals about whether its proposed short-range missile ban was global or limited to Europe, and whether it covered 72 Pershing-1a short-range nuclear missile launchers based in West Germany.

The United States and West Germany want the ban to apply globally, because short-range missiles are easily transportable and could be readily moved from Soviet Asia to Europe.

### Decision 'Before Summer'

Denis Baudouin, spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, said Thursday that the European allies would decide "before summer" what stand to take on the Soviet proposals. United Press International reported from Paris.

Mr. Chirac is scheduled to visit Moscow for two days starting May 14 and is expected to discuss European disarmament with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Baudouin said a response to the Soviet proposals "could take diverse forms, but consultations among Europeans will continue until there is a definition of this common position, which will have been naturally reflected."

"Neither the Americans nor the Soviets can wait indefinitely for the answer of the Europeans," he said.

## COLLECTOR'S ITEM



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# U.S. Senate Approves Budget With New Taxes, Hold on Military Outlays

By Tom Kenworthy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled Senate, setting the stage for what could be a prolonged confrontation with the Reagan administration, approved on Thursday a \$1 trillion fiscal 1988 budget that calls for \$18.3 billion in new taxes.

The Democratic budget provides no increase for military spending beyond inflation and shields key domestic programs from deep cuts sought by Mr. Reagan. It was approved on a 56-42 vote.

The budget plan must still go to a conference with the House of Representatives, which adopted a budget last month that contains about \$9 billion less in military spending for the 1988 fiscal year.

All 53 Senate Democrats who were present voted for the plan and were joined by three of their liberal Republican colleagues, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island.

Democratic unity on the budget was achieved only after the Budget Committee chairman, Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, substantially altered the spending plan narrowly approved by his committee last month.

The key change was a \$7 billion addition to military spending for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, which will take effect only if Mr. Reagan signs separate legislation raising taxes by \$18.3 billion the first year and \$19 billion over four years. The change would allow Pentagon spending to keep pace with inflation.

Also, \$2 billion was added to domestic programs to win the support of liberal Democrats concerned about protecting education, health, veterans' and urban development programs.

Senate Republicans, mindful of the president's repeated vows to veto any tax increase, bitterly criticized Democrats for holding the military budget "hostage" to a tax increase and predicted that the White House would eventually win the political war, which could stretch through the summer and into the fall.

Republicans see the budget vote as only the first skirmish over a spending plan that still must be implemented by separate legislation that the president could veto.

But the dispute over the congressional budget resolution is also part of a larger political battle between the two political parties as they head toward the 1988 campaign.

Even as Democrats were trumpeting their budget as confirmation of their ability to govern with fiscal prudence and compassion, Republicans were warning of the familiar charge that Democrats are the party of onerous taxation and profligate spending.

"The Senate vote on the budget is a victory for common sense and truth in budgeting," said Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and the Senate majority leader. He said the vote showed "that the Democrats in Congress can manage the nation's business."

But Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said, "I feel like it's 1980 or 1979 all over again. Here we are adding more spending and raising more taxes, the same thing voters rejected in 1980 and 1984. Here we

go again." Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, plans to seek his party's nomination for president.

## Excise-Tax Option

Gary Klint of The New York Times reported from Washington: Excise taxes have emerged as the only politically palatable option that congressional tax writers see to raise \$18 billion in new revenue to meet the 1988 budget target.

Such a move would confront motorists, smokers, drinkers and telephone users with the steepest rise in federal excise taxes ever.

Legislators have dismissed the idea of raising income taxes so soon after last year's overhaul. And in the face of specific threats by President Ronald Reagan to veto any increase in income tax rates, lawmakers say they believe that excise taxes are the only kind that the White House might ultimately accept.

Congress has frequently turned to excise taxes to fill small budget gaps, adding a few pennies to the cost of a pack of cigarettes or a bottle of bourbon to raise a few billion dollars. This year, they are being counted on to raise far more money than that.

Congressional tax writers say they must go after several excise tax targets and squeeze them all much tighter than political considerations would ordinarily permit in order to raise the \$18 billion in new taxes. That is the amount called for by the Senate budget plan and the previously passed House package.

Among the proposals being discussed are a doubling of the cigarette excise tax; an increase in the gasoline tax of 10 cents a gallon or the introduction of a \$5-a-barrel oil import fee; as much as a 49-cent increase in the tax on a six-pack of beer; and as much as a 52-cent rise in the tax on a bottle of wine.

With such proposals expected to draw heavy fire from consumers and industry groups, tax writers see a difficult challenge in trying to meet the House and Senate targets with excise taxes, if Mr. Reagan accepts \$18 billion in new taxes.

Industry lobbyists are already mobilizing. An ad-hoc coalition of industry groups, including the American Automobile Association, the American Truckers Association and two dozen other trade associations met recently to map strategy to fight fuel tax increases.

The truckers' group is also leading another coalition, including wine, beer and tobacco industry groups, to campaign against excise tax increases.

These organizations have fresh battle experience. Last year, they were successful in helping quash a proposal by the Senate Finance Committee to include a major excise tax increase as part of its income tax overhaul plan.



Thomas Green, an attorney for Major General Richard V. Secord, covered the microphone as he advised his client during congressional hearings into the Iran-contra affair.

## North Praised by Bush After Firing, Secord Says

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hours after President Ronald Reagan dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North from the National Security Council, Vice President George Bush telephoned Colonel North and offered warm praise for his work, according to congressional testimony.

Major General Richard V. Secord, in his second day of testimony before the special House-Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, disclosed Wednesday that Mr. Bush phoned Colonel North in November, shortly before Mr. Reagan called him with a similar message.

General Secord, a retired air force officer, also explained why he believed that Mr. Bush had personally met with Felix Rodriguez, the former intelligence officer who was coordinating a private airlift from El Salvador for the Nicaraguan rebels, or comras.

The vice president has acknowledged that Mr. Rodriguez had met with Mr. Bush's national security adviser, Donald P. Gregg, in August, but repeatedly has denied any involvement in the covert program to supply the comras.

But General Secord has drawn Mr. Bush's name into discussions of the program during his testimony. Still, no direct evidence implicating the vice president has come out.

On Wednesday, General Secord said that John Dutton, a retired officer who worked with him on the airlift operation, had told him that he had escorted Mr. Rodriguez, the vice president's office in early August for a meeting.

General Secord said that the sole basis for his comment that Mr. Bush had met with Mr. Rodriguez in August was that "my man Dutton accompanied him as far as the office."

Larry Thomas, Mr. Bush's press secretary, said Wednesday: "General Secord was misinformed, and his source was mistaken. The vice president was not in a meeting of that nature."

As for the telephone call to Colonel North, Mr. Thomas termed it "a brief call to wish him well."

There have been several other suggestions that Mr. Bush, a former director of central intelligence, may have had some knowledge of the private supply network or of Colonel North's efforts to aid the comras.

Investigators said last week, for instance, that they had found a note in Colonel North's files from November 1985 in which Mr. Bush praised the National Security Council aide for his work on behalf of the comras. Questions had been raised about the legality of Colonel North's activities three months earlier.

## White House Seeks to Secure Reagan Gains

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Around the White House it is sometimes called Operation Legacy.

Nobody has issued a statement or made a speech about it. It has no official leaders or organizational tables, no offices or telephone numbers.

But with only 20 months left in Ronald Reagan's presidency, Operation Legacy is a real and increasingly significant concept: a deliberate and organized effort by conservative Republicans to "lock in" many of the gains achieved in Mr. Reagan's six years in office.

Protecting those achievements against Democratic assaults on Capitol Hill, an administration official said, is a "very important part of the strategic thinking" in the White House these days.

Speaking of the Democratic leaders, he added: "Look at their budget proposals — they're diametrically opposed to ours. Look at arms control — the liberals in the House are desperately trying to attach amendments to military appropriations bills. Clearly, there's a major attempt in Congress by the Democratic leadership to undo much of what President Reagan has already achieved."

The president himself talks frequently about shoring up his triumphs in the remainder of his term, which ends in 1988. Speaking to the American Business Conference recently, Mr. Reagan said: "The best way to protect our economic achievements is to institutionalize the revolution that we launched when we came here six years ago. And believe me, I intend to do just that."

The informal and loosely knit effort to work toward that end has occupied White House thinking since the start of Mr. Reagan's second term. But it received new momentum after Howard H. Baker Jr. became chief of staff in February.

The appointment of Mr. Baker, who built a reputation as a pragmatic conciliator in his years as Republican leader in the Senate, caused "universal dismay, gloom and doom" among hard-core rightists, said Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Baker used his conciliatory reputation to advantage when, within weeks, he asked Mr. Feulner, a leading conservative intellectual, to become a part-time White House adviser on domestic policy. Mr. Baker also asked T. Kenneth Cribb Jr., an outspoken conservative with close ties to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, to become assistant to the president for domestic affairs.

Mr. Feulner and Mr. Cribb joined Gary L. Bauer, the assistant to the president for policy development, Tony Dolan, the chief speechwriter, and Frank J. Donatelli, the president's chief political adviser, to form a cadre of conservatives within the White House dedicated to keeping an ideological flame burning for the rest of the Reagan presidency.

Democrats concede that in some respects, Operation Legacy is working. Huge budget deficits make it almost impossible to suggest significant increases in domestic spending. And Mr. Reagan's appointments to the federal judiciary will guarantee his influence for years to come.

But in other ways, the Democrats say, the Republican effort to protect Mr. Reagan's achievements is doomed to failure.

"There's no way you can lock things in," said an aide to the Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives. "On any bill that comes up, you can revise most of the things done in the past."

The field marshals for Operation Legacy have different responsibilities. Mr. Feulner is conducting an inventory of all cabinet departments and trying to establish priorities for the administration's final months. Mr. Bauer is in charge of producing new ideas, and his most recent suggestion was for a special commission to advise the president on the policy implications of the crisis over acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Mr. Cribb will focus on generating support among conservative activists.

The conservatives know that their ability to protect Mr. Reagan's legacy is limited by time and political reality.

"It's uphill," Mr. Feulner said, "everybody knows it's going to be uphill."

But Operation Legacy is going forward on many levels, and one is the battle for public opinion. When Mr. Reagan repeatedly refers to the

Democrats as "tax and tax, spend and spend" liberals, he makes it harder for his opponents to champion increased social spending.

Another front is legislation, and the White House thinks it still has a chance to promote a few selected

policy, such as aid for the Nicaraguan rebels. In trying to preserve some sort of aid to the rebels, known as contras, the president has shifted his goal from a military victory over the Sandinistas to a negotiated settlement.

## The informal and loosely knit effort to preserve the Reagan legacy has occupied White House thinking since the start of Mr. Reagan's second term.

measures in this Congress. A particular favorite of the president — a bill giving the states greater authority over welfare programs — fits well with his theme of reducing the reach of the federal government while enhancing local jurisdictions.

Many keystones of the conservative credo are practically dead, however. The president still talks about a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, but hardly anyone takes him seriously. The main fight on Capitol Hill will involve Democratic attempts to change existing administration

Similarly, the president is fighting to increase spending on his proposal for a space-based anti-missile shield. The White House view is that if enough money is spent now on research, future administrations will find it harder to scrap the project.

Perhaps the most important legislative battle is over taxes. The administration has favored lower taxes partly as a way of depriving the government of revenues and thus making it more difficult to revive spending on domestic programs. Some Democrats have argued

for new taxes as a way to reverse the Reagan policy and provide breathing room in the federal budget for expanded government services.

The president has vowed to use his veto to block measures, such as a tax increase, that would reverse his past successes. But the first two vetoes he cast this year, on bills that would clean up U.S. waterways and rebuild highways, were overridden by Congress.

"With each step," said the House Democratic aide, "there is a little less fear of the president's potency."

As part of Operation Legacy, the conservative staff members are trying to plant ideological allies in jobs throughout the executive branch in the hope that they will survive beyond the Reagan years.

The most obvious example of this strategy was the unsuccessful attempt to persuade Byron R. White to leave the Supreme Court and become head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That would have given Mr. Reagan a chance to name a younger and more conservative justice.

## Helms Goes All Out to Block Reagan On New Ambassador to Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Can a senator bury a president's ambassadorial nomination in an avalanche of questions? In the case of Melisa Foelsch Wells, President Ronald Reagan's ambassador-designate to Mozambique, Senator Jesse Helms is out to see if he can.

Nominated Oct. 7 to fill the post vacated by Peter Jon de Vos, Mrs. Wells has answered in writing 247 questions from Mr. Helms, a North Carolina Republican. Old-timers at the State Department say they believe that sets a record.

"It's questionable that Mrs. Wells can represent our interests in

Mozambique," said Claude A. Allen, Mr. Helms's press spokesman. "The senator is questioning her qualifications for the position, and there are a number of senators who have serious questions about U.S. policy toward Mozambique."

Mr. Helms has warned that he has information he wants to discuss "in detail" if Mrs. Wells comes up for a vote on an apparent threat to filibuster her nomination.

The test may come Friday, when Mrs. Wells's supporters are expecting the showdown in the Senate.

Mrs. Wells, who joined the Foreign Service in 1958, served as ambassador to Guinea-Bissau in 1976-77. But one concern of Mr. Helms is that she also served in the U.S. mission to the United Nations during the Carter administration, when Andrew Young was the chief U.S. delegate.

"There is a question whether Reagan knows this," said Mr. Allen. Mr. Helms and Mr. Young are longtime opponents.

[The State Department called Wednesday for swift Senate confirmation for Mrs. Wells. The Associated Press reported from Washington, a department spokesman, Charles E. Redman said that Mrs. Wells was "exceptionally qualified" for the assignment.

"We've been without an ambassador for three months at a time when many pressing issues, including a growing food emergency, require urgent attention," he said. "The administration believes that this nomination should be acted on without further delay."

Mrs. Wells is not the only ambassador-designate having troubles. Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, led a four-month campaign to block the nomination of Arnold L. Raphael to become ambassador to Pakistan.

Mr. Humphrey said Mr. Raphael was responsible for holding up aid to the rebels fighting in Afghanistan and for a decision to guarantee jointly with the Russians a future political settlement there.

## HART: Campaign Put Off

(Continued from Page 1)

replied: "No we do not have that kind of understanding. We have an understanding of faithfulness, fidelity and loyalty."

(AP, WP)

## Fund-Raising Problems

Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The financial difficulties of Mr. Hart's campaign have grown severe because of the publicity surrounding his relationship with Miss Rice, according to Democratic financial contributors.

Mr. Hart's fund-raising problems in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination have been compounded by a \$1.3 million debt left from his 1984 presidential bid.

In nationwide U.S. political campaigns the ability to raise millions of dollars is pivotal to a candidate's prospects.

Robert S. Strauss and Robert White, two former Democratic national chairmen, said Wednesday they had decided to scrap tentative plans for a fund-raising meeting in Mr. Hart's behalf to help retire his 1984 debt.

"In this particular climate it would be inappropriate to do anything like that," Mr. White said.

"Overall, his ability to raise money will be severely hampered," Mr. White said. "Anything that upsets the momentum of the campaign upsets fund-raising. There's no question that Hart's momentum has been stopped dead."

David C. Garrett, an Atlanta businessman and lawyer who raised funds for Mr. Hart in the South in 1984, gave this assessment of the impact of the reports about Ms. Rice on the Hart campaign: "I think it's going to be absolutely devastating. There's no other way to say it."

Charles T. Manatt, a co-chairman of the Hart campaign and a former Democratic national chairman, said that the reports had "certainly made it more difficult in the short term" to gather support for Mr. Hart.

He said that the campaign had planned a series of events, most of which have taken place, aimed at raising \$2 million by the fall. So far, Mr. Hart has raised more than \$1.5 million in campaign funds, according to Federal Election Commission records.

## Canada Mints First \$1 Coin

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Canada struck its first \$1 piece, a gold-colored coin with 11 sides, Thursday at the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg. The coin will be circulated beginning in July.

## Breast Cancer and Alcohol Linked

Studies Indicate Even Light Drinking May Increase Risk

By Susan Olcik  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women who drink alcoholic beverages, even in moderation, are at significantly greater risk of developing breast cancer than women who do not drink, according to two studies published Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The studies found that women who had about three drinks a week were approximately one and a half times more likely to develop breast cancer than nondrinkers. The risk rose with the amount of alcohol consumed.

Drinking appeared to affect breast-cancer risk more in younger women than in women who were past menopause.

The findings, which come from large studies, add credence to reports suggesting that alcohol was an important risk factor for the disease.

They prompted the New England Journal of Medicine to publish an accompanying editorial, which suggested that women with other recognized risk factors "curtail their alcohol ingestion." These factors include obesity, having few children or none before age 25, and a family history of breast cancer.

"When you've got this kind of consistency" between separate

studies, "I think it should not be dismissed," said Dr. Arthur Schatzkin, a staff fellow at the National Cancer Institute and author of such a study. He said it is not known why alcohol should increase breast-cancer risk.

Breast cancer is second only to lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States, striking one in 10 at some time in their lives. About 41,000 women will die of the disease in the United States this year, according to the American Cancer Society.

There are as many as 14 studies linking alcohol intake and breast cancer, according to Saxo Graham, chairman of the department of social and preventive medicine at the State University of New York in Buffalo, who wrote the editorial published Thursday.

Dr. Schatzkin said more research was needed before women should be advised to change their drinking habits. Mr. Graham maintained that the seriousness of the disease and the weight of the evidence justified preventive measures.

"We may change our recommendations" when the relationship between alcohol and breast cancer is better understood, he said.

Dr. Schatzkin and his co-

workers investigated the relationship of alcohol consumption, other risk factors and breast cancer in women who participated in a federally sponsored health and nutrition survey in the 1970s.

Of the 7,188 participants, 121 developed breast cancer. Women who drank alcohol were 50 percent more likely to develop breast cancer than nondrinkers, and women who had more than three drinks a week had twice the risk of nondrinkers.

A second study, by researchers at Harvard Medical School, examined alcohol consumption and breast cancer risk in nurses who completed a detailed dietary questionnaire in 1980.

Of the 89,538 nurses, 601 developed breast cancer in the ensuing four years. Women who had three to nine drinks a week had a 30-percent greater risk of breast cancer than nondrinkers, and those who consumed more than nine drinks a week had a 60-percent greater risk.

Alcohol had the greatest influence on breast-cancer development in women under 55 with no other risk factors for the disease. In the Harvard study, women in this category who had more than nine drinks a week had two and a half times the rate of breast cancer seen in nondrinkers.

## Chilean Sentenced In Letelier Case

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former member of the Chilean secret police who pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact to the car bomb assassination of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier in 1976 was sentenced here Wednesday to 27 months to seven years in prison.

Armando Fernandez Larios, 37, has implicated President Augusto Pinochet of Chile in an official cover-up of the bombing. Letelier, ambassador to the United States under President Salvador Allende, was a harsh critic of General Pinochet, who became president after a coup in 1973 which Allende was killed.

The accusations against General Pinochet and two of Mr. Fernandez's superior officers of the Chilean secret police, who he said had orchestrated the bombing, have caused a major political scandal in Chile.

## VOTE: Far-Rightists Gain, Overtaking Apartheid Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

the left and on the expected scrutiny of the far-right opposition.

Moreover, in the face of an ascending conservative movement in South Africa, the government will have to proceed carefully with its program of limited, gradual elimination of apartheid.

Even moderate anti-apartheid campaigners seemed deeply depressed Thursday.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of the self-governing Kwa-Zulu tribal homeland and leader of the moderate, 1.6-million-member Inkatha movement, said he was "totally appalled" at the election. Increased violence may lie ahead, he warned.

"I fear for the future," he said. "The white electorate has given more justification to the arguments of those who say that only escalated violence can bring whites to their senses."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said South Africa had entered the "darkest age of its history."

"Now we have a right-wing government that has been confirmed in its right-wing views with the possibility of an extreme right-wing opposition," he said at a news conference in Cape Town. "I believe what we are going to see now is an escalation of the intransigence of this government, an escalation in oppression and intolerance of any dissent."

[In Lusaka, Zambia, the African National Congress described the election result as a signal to step up its guerrilla war against apartheid. Reuters reported.

[Its president, Oliver Tambo, said: "The election results blew the whistle for the ANC to intensify the armed struggle." At a news conference, he said: "This is a greater challenge than before. The results are saying that it is all right to have a state of emergency. The results are saying it is all right to continue

with detentions, even of children." The Progressive Party leader, Colin W. Egan, said the election was a setback not only for his party but for "the process of fundamental reform in South Africa."

The Five Freedoms Forum, an alliance of white anti-apartheid groups, said the election had crushed hopes for a negotiated democracy.

In an interview on state-run television Thursday night, Mr. Botha said his government had received a firm mandate by the white electorate to guarantee internal security in South Africa and "constitutional and gradual" reform.

While endorsing what he called "moderate reform," the president said: "But at the same time, the South African white electorate is not prepared to follow a policy of one group dominating another."

He added, "They are here to stay, and they have a special duty to South Africa."

## GUINNESS: Ex-Official Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

the hearing, was charged with attempting "to pervert the course of public justice."

Mr. Saunders also was charged with two separate counts of destroying and falsifying documents related to Guinness while serving as the company's chairman and chief executive officer, in violation of Britain's 1985 Companies Act. All three charges relate to the period from Dec. 1 to Jan. 30.

Under the charge of obstructing justice, Mr. Saunders could face a prison term of unspecified length. The charges of tampering with company documents carry a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and an unspecified fine.

The British government's investigation, according to official sources, was prompted by information provided to the trade ministry by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. It was obtained during the SEC's investigation of an insider-trading case

against Ivan F. Boesky, the New York arbitrator, the sources said.

Sources at the British trade ministry said privately earlier this year that they would push for arrests on the Guinness investigation "some time before the election."

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is eager to be seen cracking down on white-collar crime, and she is widely expected to call Monday for a June 11 general election.

On January 14, the Guinness board dismissed Mr. Saunders and requested the resignations of two other directors, citing "allegations of possible misconduct."

Last month, Guinness secured an injunction from Britain's High Court to freeze the assets of Mr. Saunders until it receives repayment of a £5.2 million payment to another Guinness director that allegedly was authorized by Mr. Saunders. He denied any wrongdoing during that civil proceeding.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Web of Contempt

What a sad epitaph for William Casey. As he lay dying, testimony in the Iran-contra hearings showed that he was a leader in the Reagan administration's effort to subvert the law and the will of Congress. His terminal illness already had deprived him of any chance to defend himself. With his death, there is need to guard against making him a scapegoat. As the Iran-contra story unravels, it becomes clearer that responsibility is more widespread than the administration will yet admit.

Richard Secord, a retired general, is telling the Senate and House committees that his arms networking, which the administration has called private enterprise, was much more than a rogue operation run by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. In fact it had plenty of prestigious and official support.

Others now make the same point. One is Lewis Tumbas, who resigned as ambassador to Costa Rica amid suggestions that he gave the Nicaraguan military help to the Nicaraguan rebels. Saying he would not take the rap alone, he insisted his orders came from authorized channels: a tight group of policy makers that included Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and Alan Fiers, head of the CIA's Central American Task Force.

Who knew? How many high administration officials were involved in the extensive effort to funnel aid to the contras, even after the Congress forbade it?

This painful accounting, as Senator Dan-

iel Inouye stated in opening the hearings, does not merely concern secret operations. It concerns secret foreign policy that contradicted stated foreign policy, like the refusal to pay ransom for hostages, as well as the ban on arms for the contras.

It is not yet clear how large and central was William Casey's role in these operations. But at a minimum he was guilty of knowing that broad evasions of law were under way and yet, we are told, not telling the president, much less Congress.

General Secord tells an amazing story of the privatized power he wielded as a White House agent. The general played the role of a "commercial cutout," dressing up the Iran arms deals as private financial transactions because unexcused government-to-government dealings would have violated the law and embarrassed both sides. His account is but the latest evidence that knowledge of Iran-contra was widespread. Such an operation is impossible unless key officials from various government agencies participate and systematically deceive and disobey Congress.

Mr. Casey's widely known distrust of the Senate and House Intelligence committees set a tone for an administration that decided for itself that Congress had no right to restrict the executive branch in national security matters. But it is already too late to blame him, or any one person. Who knew? Every day, the web of contempt widens.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Amends, 45 Years Later

The Smithsonian Institution is not often in the middle of political controversy. But an exhibit planned by one of its museums — the National Museum of American History — in connection with the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution has caused a stir. That is because it raises the painful question of how, under the constitution, it was possible for the United States to intern Japanese-Americans during World War II. We think the museum is right to go ahead with the exhibit, despite some protest. The questions it raises are worth debating.

Americans of Japanese ancestry — citizens as well as legal aliens — who had been neither charged nor convicted of any wrongdoing, were summarily shipped off to detention camps in 1942. For many years after the war had ended, there was little public discussion of the policy. Military authorities said the evacuation had been necessary to protect the West Coast, and even the Supreme Court ratified the harsh decision. Some small payments were subsequently made by the government to compensate for tangible losses — about \$37 million in all — but most evacuees lost

homes and businesses or sold them for a pittance during the brief time they were given to pack up. No compensation can ever be made for the years spent in confinement or for the injustice that was inflicted. Some steps have been taken recently. President Gerald R. Ford, in 1976, acknowledged that a mistake had been made. Courts have overturned some convictions for violating exclusion orders, and new civil suits for damages have been litigated. These may not succeed because of the statute of limitations, but the Congress can still respond to recommendations made by a special commission in 1983 and vote to compensate the victims.

About half of the original 120,000 internees are still living. A Senate bill with 69 co-sponsors and a House bill with 137 have leadership backing and momentum. Both call for a formal apology to individuals and some payment, both personal and into a general trust fund. Those who have doubts about the need to make amends should visit the Smithsonian exhibit this summer.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Bailing Out the S&Ls

The House of Representatives caved in to the savings-and-loan lobby this week and passed a bailout bill that is far too weak. Normally an ailing industry welcomes the government nurse. Not this time. More than 10 percent of the federally insured savings and loans institutions in the United States are technically insolvent. They are being allowed to stay in business — and in many cases to compound their losses — because there is not enough money in the federal insurance fund to compensate their depositors if they were to be shut down.

The insolvent institutions do not want a strong bailout bill because they want to stay open. Just one more roll of the dice, they say: let us recoup. The people to whom they are continuing to lend want them to stay open too. Meanwhile, the prospering savings and loans institutions are also resisting an adequate bailout because they do not want to foot the bill.

The Treasury proposed a \$15 billion bailout fund. House Speaker Jim Wright and Representative Fernand St Germain, chairman of the banking committee, belatedly

came round to the same figure. The House heeded the symphony back home instead and voted for \$5 billion. The arguments are that more can be voted later if it is needed; that you do not want to give federal regulators more money than they need, for fear they will shut down associations they should not; and that if you wait, the farm and oil and other weak sectors of the economy may recover enough to bail some of these institutions out with much less of a burden on their sounder brethren. For these and other reasons the Senate also voted for a smaller bill.

But all that the congressmen are doing is temporizing, shoving another huge and ugly economic problem off into the future, when, if they are lucky, someone else will have to deal with it. Too many bad loans were made: the Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates that it will take more than \$20 billion to keep the depositors in the insolvent savings and loan associations whole. Instead of facing up to these losses, Congress has chosen to nibble at them on the installment plan.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Botha and the Far Right

As he had wagered when he called early elections, President Pieter Botha maintained his majority. But this victory has a bitter taste because of the clear success of the extreme right, ready to fight by any means against the prudent reformism of the ruling National Party.

The rise of the extremists is troublesome for the head of state. But he can use it to plead the need for prudence before those in the West who complain. The relative defeat of the liberals will reinforce him in his conviction that his party alone is capable of making the country evolve in accord with the majority of whites.

—Le Monde (Paris).

### Bad Old Habits in Portugal

The dissolution of the Portuguese parliament presents an opportunity and a danger for the poorest member of the European Community. There is reason to hope that the election July 19 will help to consolidate the advances made in the past four years toward stabilizing what, before, had been a democracy of continuous cabinet crises. Yet the manner in which the minority government of

Anibal Cavaco Silva was brought down last month was a reversion to the bad old days. Straightforward politicking caused General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a former president, to withdraw the support of the Democratic Renewal Party from Dr. Cavaco Silva. Portugal will not be able to confront the European challenge if General Eanes's coup were to signal a return to the political merry-go-round which, so far, has given the country 19 governments since the overthrow of dictatorship in 1974.

—The Financial Times (London).

### Sawing Into the Limb

Sinking the saw's teeth a few inches deeper into the limb on which the U.S. economy is resting, the House passed its much heralded trade bill last week — complete with the Gephardt amendment, which would require mandatory sanctions against countries with "excess and unwarranted" trade surpluses with the United States. The bill is an unmitigated disaster. Richard Gephardt certainly drew a lot of attention by introducing his outrageous amendment to the already bad bill, but may have disqualified himself as a responsible candidate for office.

—The Detroit Free Press.

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Managing Director: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7788. Telex: RS50928

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## OPINION



## Season of Scandal: When Conviction and Policy Clash

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Britain today has an even more sensational political scandal than Irangate. The British scandal poses the same problems of secret power and accountability, and of what an individual should do when conviction clashes with an elected government's policies.

The affair is of alleged treason, among other high crimes. An element in the British security service, MI5, is said to have conspired to undermine two British governments at the beginning of the 1970s.

The story is set forth by a former MI5 officer, Peter Wright. He claims that about 30 members of MI5, politically motivated, conspired to overthrow the Labour government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and tried to discredit the Conservative government of Edward Heath. Sir Harold was held to have about him people working for the KGB, or even to be himself compromised by the Soviet or other East-bloc intelligence services. Mr. Heath was thought insufficiently anti-Communist.

Mr. Wright says that the CIA was also involved, and that he and his colleagues "bugged and burgled our way across London" for five years. He says that he himself committed 23 criminal acts and 12 acts of treason in the course of the affair.

One interpretation of all this is that

it was simply a rogue operation by extreme rightists in the secret service. Another argument holds that, whatever the operation became, it began with authorization at highest MI5 levels, based on credible information concerning Mr. Wilson or his associates, and that "far from being a conspiracy to bring down an elected government, the operation was aimed at protecting that government from danger by subversive agents" (to quote an anonymous apologist for MI5). The phrasing of this explanation is not without ambiguities.

The underlying question is an important one: What does a responsible security service do if it has good reason to think that a nation's leader is compromised by foreign agents or unshakably under their influence? What does it do if its officers become convinced that the executive arm of government, to which it owes obedience, is itself insecure? What do responsible officials do if they believe that their government's policies actually betray the nation?

The last question transports us from London to Washington, and to the Irangate hearings. In Washington, officials took policy in their own hands, convinced that a congressional ban on U.S. government support

for the Nicaraguan contras was wrong and that they had a duty, or a right, to break the law.

Even if these people acted with President Reagan's implied endorsement, the problem posed is that of individuals in government who come to believe that they possess a private grasp, lacking to the public, of some great issue, and that they have a moral obligation to do something about it even if this requires breaking the law.

If a democratic nation freely elects for itself a course toward ruin, do responsible people inside the government have to go along with this? What does an honorable person do in such extreme circumstances?

The key distinction seems to me to be between moral issues and political ones. It is a recognizable distinction even if the two often overlap.

An official seems to me obliged to confront, fight and, in the extreme case, disobey or subvert an immoral national policy. This involves many prudential considerations, but the principle seems to me unassailable. The obvious modern case in point is that of the July 20 conspirators in the wartime German government who tried to overthrow Hitler.

But we are not talking about extreme cases in the MI5 and Irangate

affairs. We are talking about people who interfere with elected governments on political or security grounds, and do so when there are alternative courses available within the political system. That this occurs, and possibly is occurring more often than the public thinks, is a disquieting matter. To employ secret powers to thwart the policy of an elected legislature or to undermine a government, thereby denying the public will, is an act destructive of representative government.

To the individuals involved, of course, things are never so clear. When they possess power for which they are not publicly accountable, the possibilities offered by that power can become intoxicating. That is what happened in Washington, and it may be what happened in Britain.

We may never know in the British case. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refuses to offer a full explanation or to order an inquiry.

Americans, not to speak of the British, are inclined to be complacent. Each scandal is interpreted as a reassurance that "the system is working." One wonders if there may not be more occasions than we know when it did not work; and if we can so confidently rely on it to continue working.

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## The Desperate, Testy Casey Wasn't the Real 'Big Bill'

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "My lips are sealed," William J. Casey used to tell us cheerfully, and politicians knew that their innermost campaign secrets were safe.

In the presidential campaign of 1960, a front group was needed to sign an anti-Kennedy ad. A former Republican chairman, Len Hall, sent us to his Long Island law partner, within hours. Bill Casey assembled a paper committee, got a wad of cash from a fellow who would later head the FBI, parked the money in a quickly collapsible bank account, and adeptly gave the dirty deed the coloration of law. He knew how to get things done.

He proved that in World War II when he was "Wild Bill" Donovan's spy-master for Europe, working with Allen Dulles to drop OSS agents behind Nazi lines. After the war he helped form the CIA, then left espionage to turn his brilliant mind and get-it-done talents to venture capital and adventure politics.

His combination of gruff enthusiasm and brains made him an invaluable campaign aide and a terrible politician. Helping him campaign for the Republican nomination to Congress in 1966, I took him to a speech teacher to slow his torrent of mumbled ideas. He accepted defeat manfully.

In the first Reagan term, Bill Casey applied the best of his talents to the job of director of central intelligence. Covert action improved in Afghanistan, Central America and Angola; morale soared as agents knew their boss had the president's ear and trust. Bill Casey was in his element.

Came re-election landslide in 1984 and the replacement of James Baker, the White House chief of staff, with a Casey ally, Donald Regan. Here was Bill Casey's chance to attain his dream: to re-establish CIA influence in Iran, scene of the agency's greatest early triumph, and to reverse the Communist penetration of Central America. Worthy goals for a patriot; suitable capstones to the greatest American intelligence career.

But Bill saw his CIA as hamstringing with reporting requirements that would cause leaks and endanger his agents. He came up with a way around the congressional restraints: Use the National Security Council staff as an operational arm. When terrorists kidnapped and began the torture of his CIA station chief in Beirut, he found a new urgency in an opening to Iran. Strategic creativity merged with tactical needs.

The Iranian opening was Bill Casey's baby, done mostly but not completely outside the CIA. When his deputy objected, he was fired. The CIA chief, supported by a former CIA chief, George Bush, and tacitly by Chief of Staff Regan, and followed obediently by apparitions like Bud McFarlane and John Poindexter, prevailed in the National Security Council over the strange bedfellowship of the secretaries of state and defense. President Reagan followed Mr. Casey's advice.

It was about this time that Mr. Casey's person-

ality changed radically. He found he had prostate cancer (and so informed the president, who had cancer worries of his own); time was short. He grew testy with friends, easily infuriated at criticism and hypersensitive to leaks. After I took a pop at him in print, he hollered at me over the phone and later blew up at me at a large party.

In the fall of 1986, as the Iran-contra dealings began to unravel, and the presence of the former Casey client Roy Furmark as the agent for the middlemen showed the Casey hand, the CIA director was railing that "unauthorized disclosures of classified information have become a cancer" and calling for jail for errant publishers. Strange.

On the Sunday before an undetected tumor, caused his seizure, my former old friend called me three times. He explained our estrangement, saying, "You froze me out," and put forward the cover story he had concocted with the dates confused, but protective of the president and the agency. In the next day's column, I pulled my punch somewhat, and was glad I had after he was discovered to have a brain riddled with cancer.

The desperate mind that led the Reagan administration over a cliff in his final year at the CIA was not that of the old Bill Casey. The "Big Bill" we knew so well was an enthusiast, not a zealot, warmhearted, not thin-skinned; loyally discreet, not secrecy-obsessed. His friends will remember the real Casey, not the afflicted Casey, now that his lips are finally sealed.

The New York Times.

## The Gulf: The Soviets Are There in Surprising Force

By John C. Ausland

This is the second of two articles.

SLO — When you talk with Soviet officials about their rivalry with the United States, they maintain that they have no foreign bases. To arrive at that remarkable conclusion they leave aside Soviet installations in Eastern Europe and Mongolia, to say nothing of Afghanistan.

Although the Soviet presence in the Gulf area should not be exaggerated, it is more extensive than most people realize. In peacetime, Soviet facilities in Ethiopia and South Yemen aid deployments in the Indian Ocean; in event of war, they would put Soviet forces close to the Red Sea.

The Soviet effort to expand into the Middle East has not been a joyride. It began in the mid-1950s, with the sending of equipment through Czechoslovakia to Egypt. Exploiting Egyptian enmity with Israel, President Gamal Abdel Nasser's ambitions and Western stupidity, the Soviets built a considerable presence in Egypt.

With time, the Egyptians found their Soviet advisers intolerable. When Anwar Sadat finally expelled them in 1972, they moved their operations to Somalia. When the Kremlin decided to support Ethiopia in the struggle over the Ogaden, the Somalis told the Russians to pack up. They shifted operations to South Yemen.

Although the Soviets seem well entrenched in Ethiopia and South Ye-

men, they must ask themselves at times where they could hop to if they had to leave those countries.

Having built a substantial navy, Moscow inevitably wanted to operate in the Indian Ocean. It began doing so regularly in the late 1960s, about the time the British announced their withdrawal from east of Suez. Operating out of Vladivostok was difficult. The acquisition of the U.S.-built base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam has helped. Even that, though, is distant from the Middle East.

The Soviet Navy is dependent on facilities in South Yemen and Ethiopia for operations in the Indian Ocean. When it began to operate there, it could only remain for about five months. It now operates year-round.

It is not easy to get detailed information regarding Soviet activities in Ethiopia and South Yemen. There have been press reports about naval activities on the Dahlak Islands off the Ethiopian coast; some reports maintain that the Soviet facilities there are extensive. But the 1987 edition of the Pentagon report "Soviet Military Power" refers to them as small.

The Soviet Union and South Yemen maintain that the Russians have no bases in that country, but this is a matter of semantics. They make extensive use of the port of Aden and various Yemeni airfields. There are reports that they are developing naval facilities at Mukalla, east of Aden.

Reports conflict about Soviet activities on Socotra, a South Yemeni island off the Horn of Africa. Some refer to submarine pens. Since waters around Socotra are shallow, the Soviet Navy

is able to use it as an anchorage.

The Soviets cannot be very comfortable with South Yemen. Plagued with tribal and ideological rivalries, it has had one revolution after another. In the most recent, early last year, the Soviets found it difficult to choose sides. Once they did, according to the Pentagon's 1987 report, Soviet pilots flew combat missions to support the revolutionaries, and Soviet aircraft transported Cuban troops from Ethiopia, which helped drive the government forces into North Yemen.

The Soviets have not found it easy to reconcile their activities in South Yemen with their courtship of other Arab nations. Yet they have been conducting a major effort to establish diplomatic relations. They now have relations with all Arab countries except Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain.

The circumstances in which the Soviets would deploy substantial combat forces to Ethiopia or South Yemen are uncertain. They have, however, demonstrated that they are ready for such a contingency. In late 1977 and early 1978 they conducted a large deployment of equipment by air to Ethiopia. Since then they have carried out exercises related to the deployment of several divisions to South Yemen.

Like the Pentagon, the Soviet general staff would have to coordinate the activities of several commands for any military operations in the Gulf area. The Indian Ocean falls under the command of the Soviet Pacific fleet, with headquarters in Vladivostok. The Gulf region (land area and airspace) is part of the Soviet southern theater of mili-

tary operations. The Pentagon's annual report says: "This theater currently has low priority for Soviet planners. Most of the developments center on the Soviet Army in Afghanistan."

Even if Soviet leaders have no current plans to deploy forces to the Gulf area, circumstances could arise that would force their hand. The most dangerous situation would be if these deployments coincided with U.S. deployments. This would not necessarily lead to a conflict between the superpowers, but the world could have its most serious crisis since Nikita Khrushchev moved missiles into Cuba.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: French Gun Laws

PARIS — The endless series of shooting affairs in Paris recently once more has brought the question of the carrying of firearms to the front. Various proposals have been made to put an end to this dangerous practice, but, as no official action has been taken, it is still legal for gunsmiths to sell firearms to all comers. The action just brought by the tutor of a young girl named Paquerette Pascal may, however, establish a new jurisprudence as far as the civil responsibility of gunsmiths is concerned. On Dec. 3, Mme. Pascal went to a gunsmith, purchased a revolver, proceeded to her apartment and shot her husband dead in his sleep. The summons points out that, though the gunsmith must have suspected that his customer was going to make an unlawful use of the weapon she purchased, he did not try to prevent it.

### 1937: Hindenburg Toll

LAKEHURST, New Jersey — As one passenger and two members of the crew died in hospitals [May 7], the toll of the Hindenburg air tragedy stood at thirty-three. Of the dead, twelve are passengers and twenty are members of the crew. One member of the ground force was found to have perished when the flaming hulk fell upon him. Meanwhile, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper announced the rescinding of the bureau's official board of inquiry, which will open hearings [May 10] to determine the cause of the explosion that reduced the world's largest airship to a mass of blazing wreckage [May 6]. As the board prepared to take up its work, charges and counter-charges of espionage echoed between Washington and Germany. It is understood the Hindenburg was insured for \$2,840,000 through a syndicate.



## OPINION

## Even a Big Story Isn't Worth Such Scuttling in the Dark

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — I did not become a newspaperman to hide outside a politician's house trying to find out whether he was in bed with somebody. As a reporter for 20 years, I would have refused to carry out such an assignment. As an editor for 23 more years I would not have given such an assignment or allowed one to be made. I would have considered the very idea of conflict with my own journalistic standards and those of my paper. I still do.

All this is put in the first person deliberately. Journalistic decisions like the one

exactly what the relationship was. A rush job to catch the second edition. Whether or not there was sexual involvement, Mr. Hart risked his candidacy on discovery and that is a story of consequence. But because a story is important does not justify disreputable conduct in gathering it.

That is the second and more significant journalistic issue. We keep calling for openness from everybody else and we should be as open as we can in the way we gather news. We do not have to tell who our sources are, but I believe that we should not do what is repugnant to decent social conduct.

To me that means we should not masquerade—pretend we are meter-readers when we want to get into a house. Other editors disagree; at least one Pulitzer Prize has been won by a newspaper for an investigation during which staff members used false identities.

I do not believe we should pretend not to be reporters when calling for information. I do not believe we should wire our clothes and bodies to get news. That is for the police, and if journalists act like the police they are betraying their role.

And I do not believe that staking out a politician without his knowledge, lurking in the streets and cars through the night, is decent conduct for anybody except a police officer on official duty.

In part, this is simply a matter of taste. It is not to my taste to hang around somebody's house in the middle of the night to see who goes in and out. It shows a lack of self-respect, a commodity a journalist does not have to give up when he gets his press card.

It is also a matter of protection of journalism and the First Amendment, both of which have plenty of enemies as it is. If a reputable paper like The Miami Herald indulges in sneaking and snooping that its editors would never tolerate around their own homes, that is bad.

But if the rest of the press justifies it, that is worse. We are begging the nation to treat us as unworthy of respect. In time, without any question, we will lose the support of the American public in our constant struggles against those who would erode the First Amendment. We cannot claim it was designed for voyeurs.

What would have happened if The Miami Herald had refused to print the story without getting all the facts, refused to scuttle around in a way that would get a stranger tossed out of the paper's own building?

Why, it would have had to delay the story and maybe lose it to a competitor. A story that juicy would get around. The Miami Herald might have come in second.

But its editor never would have had to appear on television, nervous and a little sweaty, trying to defend what cannot be defended in the name of journalism—hiding in the dark, listening for squeaking bed springs.

The New York Times.



## Hooked on Money: Treatment Is Needed

By Jay B. Rohrlach

NEW YORK — How much money is enough? How can people who earn more than \$1 million a year need money so badly that they are prepared to break laws to get even more?

There are obvious reasons: a craving for power, to name one. But what most of us overlook is the fact that some people actually get "high" and "hooked" on money in the same way that others become addicted to alcohol, cocaine and other drugs. An injection of money can make people feel instantly secure, victorious, strong, loved, proud and sexually attractive. Money becomes the antidote to a feeling of insufficiency.

An investment banker who was recently indicted in an insider trading scandal was said to be haunted by his father's bankruptcy even though his annual income was more than \$2 million. He gained pride and respectability through lavish spending. He also went into debt and began providing illegal information to an arbitrageur.

Others crave money to buy relationships. They inevitably pick up the check at restaurants and buy expensive gifts. Their desire to be needed and loved leads some of them to make large charitable donations. Other money addicts are hoarders, and get high on the sense of security gained from counting their riches. Competitive addicts need to make "big numbers" as a sign of masculinity, and other addicts think money makes them wiser. In "Fiddler on the Roof," Tevye said, "When you're rich, they think you know."

A nonaddict can enjoy the good feelings that come with making, accumulating and spending money, but the elation is always tempered with the acceptance of reality's limitations. The addict, however, fights limits and may feel belittled by them. Time is a particularly upsetting restriction. Patience is often viewed as an enemy rather than an ally. I know of one wealthy executive who steals newspapers from a newsstand rather than

## MEANWHILE

wait behind the person ahead of him. Another successful but debt-ridden stock broker became so panicked and enraged when a bank officer told him his loan application had been rejected that he had to be restrained by guards and forcibly removed from the bank. His reaction was every bit as extreme as that of a heroin addict denied his fix.

Thinking in terms of money addiction rather than greed puts the problem into a clinical rather than moral framework. We must make value judgments about conduct that breaks laws and hurts others, but a clinical attitude keeps the focus on the humanity of offenders. Defining alcoholism as a disease rather than a sign of moral decadence has led to successful treatment strategies. If money addicts were seen in this light, personal and organizational tragedies could be prevented. A broker came to Wall Street hoping

that wealth could buy him the sexual confidence he had always lacked. By the age of 25, he was earning almost \$500,000 a year. The euphoric power of so much money took over as an end in itself. He experienced the "high" of wealth without any foundation under them. He spent every cent he made, and borrowed against the expectation that the earnings would never stop. When he had his first reversal, he frantically began to cheat and steal, not unlike any other desperate junkie. Once caught, he became suicidal.

He also lost hundreds of thousands of dollars for his firm. But a conspiracy of silence had surrounded this obviously troubled man as long as he was bringing the money in. This is the sad part. By the time the problem was acknowledged, it was too late to prevent a disaster.

The first step in the cure of addicts is to confront the usual denial that a problem exists. All addicts believe that they can will their habits away. It is also much easier for them to justify cravings for something that society rewards. That is what makes money addiction so dangerous. It is time to recognize it as a potentially desperate condition, and to develop treatments for it. Money addicts are a danger not only to themselves; in their self-destruction, they take loved ones and colleagues down with them.

The writer, a psychiatrist, is a partner at Harris, Kohnberg Associates, a psychological consulting firm on Wall Street. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## On a Visa Denied, and on Those Admitted by America

Regarding the editorials "Waldheim Is Unwelcome" (April 29) and "Meese's Brave Stance" (April 30):

In the United States, as in most democratic countries, one is innocent until proven guilty. That requires producing evidence of the alleged guilt. Without the "impressive evidence" being handed over, the gesture of branding the president of Austria becomes an empty one.

Soon after the surrender of Nazi Germany in May 1945, the U.S. authorities started "rewriting" the wartime records of many scientists in order to facilitate their entry into the United States. They were admitted not as fugitives from communism, but to gain the military and scientific secrets left among the spoils of the Third Reich. Those among them who were Nazis will not be sought out, stripped of their fraudulently obtained citizenship or deported.

It is sobering and sorrowful that the United States, with its its gallant role in delivering Europe from Nazi occupation, has only recently seen fit to change its policy from allowing haven to Nazis to denying it to them. In the light of history, does the United States have the right to take a moral stand on this issue?

T.C.W. VAN MANEN,  
Wassenaar, Netherlands.

Yes, Mr. Waldheim was an officer in the German Army and denied it by saying he was a student. I do not agree with the ethics that guided this behavior. On the other hand, if he is to be condemned for knowing what was happening during the war to Jews and minorities, then the United States should not grant visas to the entire population of Germany and Austria that is over 60 years of age.

My father-in-law was interned during the war in Dachau as an objector to the regime. At a certain point, when the German Army was falling, those conscientious objectors were taken out of the camps and put to use as soldiers. By this logic, he too should not be granted a visitor's visa, because he did not refuse to go to the front rather than stay in Dachau to face an uncertain end.

Franklin D. Roosevelt should also be condemned because he was well aware of the situation of the Jews before 1941 and refused permission for boatloads of Jewish immigrants to land on U.S. shores. On the other hand, when a situation concerning visas arises in their own country, Austrians adhere to the written law and no amount of argumentation will persuade them to deviate. I, as a North American, have a two-year visa to live in Salzburg, renewable as long as my husband, an Austrian, is alive and can prove

that he earns a living in his native land. If he should die before I do, my visa will no longer be renewed and I will have to leave the country. Under international law, I am responsible for my two minor children, also of Austrian nationality. They may therefore also be deported.

This decision by the Austrian minister of internal affairs has been upheld twice and I am to accept it with no questions asked. Why cannot Mr. Waldheim and other Austrian politicians accept the visa decision of another country when applied to an Austrian citizen?

HELEN FLODERER,  
Salzburg, Austria.

## Concern for the Children

Regarding "The Death of a 12-Year-Old Bride" (May 4) by Blaine Harden:

It should be observed that terrible as these cases involving child brides are, the Nigerian government is seeking to eradicate such barbaric customs as speedily as possible.

At the World Health Assembly's annual meeting in Geneva in 1985, Nigeria co-sponsored with 15 other developing countries, Norway and the United States, a resolution that urged the encouragement of childbearing only when the parents are mature. The resolution was based upon worldwide research over 12 years that had

shown that the optimal age for childbearing is 23 to 34. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 148 member countries of the assembly.

Children, and women too, are still widely regarded as chattels for exploitation, abandonment or sale. Unfortunately, elimination of the ignorance and brutality shown in these examples is a tremendous problem. It is well understood by most of the leaders of countries where it exists. They deserve, and need, all the support for quicker action that others can give.

P. LIVINGSTONE ARMSTRONG,  
Fechy, Switzerland.

Is it because the country is African, the victim "just a girl" or the custom approved by religion that citizens of the world fail to trumpet their dismay and disgust? Surely these children deserve at least the same level of concern that is given to whales and seals.

S.J. CANE,  
Cannes.

## Forgotten Five Million

I was amazed by the remark of Elan Steinberg, the executive director of the World Jewish Congress ("Pope Beatifies Carmelite, Born a Jew, Slain by Nazis," May 2), that the beatification of Edith Stein could be interpreted as an attempt

"to appropriate the Holocaust" and "diminish the uniqueness of what happened to the Jews." The fact that almost five million non-Jews also perished in the Nazi death camps seems to have slipped his mind.

PHILIP C. BLAKE,  
Zurich.

## A Healthy Endorsement

Without getting into the particular debate raised in your columns a few months back on childbirth in the French way, I would like to add my two centimes to the general discussion of French hospitals.

In my opinion, which is based on experience, they can be superb. The Hôpital Saint-Louis in Paris is hidden behind 16th-century walls, and one sometimes expects François I to ride out from under the entrance. Forget the folklore. Inside, there is a modern hospital staffed by doctors and nurses whose skills and dedication are frankly impressive. Above all, foreigners are treated with distinction.

Pierre Bérégovoy, the former social affairs minister, can be proud of what has been achieved — as can Michèle Barzach, the present health minister. ALAN TILLIER,  
Paris.

## GENERAL NEWS

## Illegal Aliens in U.S. and Europe Face New Restrictions

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Prospects for illegal immigrants are getting tougher on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the United States, the 1986 Immigration and Control Act took effect this week, enabling immigrants who have lived continuously but illegally in the country since before Jan. 1, 1982, to obtain work permits and eventual citizenship. The act will close the job market to other foreigners without work permits, however.

In Western Europe, governments are considering joint measures that will ease travel restrictions within the 12-nation European Community but impose much tougher restrictions from anyone coming from outside the bloc.

A spokesman for the European Community in Brussels said that by 1992, governments plan to remove barriers within the bloc, which has about 360 million inhabitants.

"The corollary to this," he said, "is that external ramparts will be considerably strengthened."

The new U.S. amnesty measure will affect three million to four million illegal immigrants, the Immi-

gration and Naturalization Service estimates.

But those caught outside the amnesty provisions face deportation and the closing of the job market. After June 1, employers will be liable to heavy fines if they continue to employ illegal immigrants.

The Roman Catholic Church, for one, is worried that the law will divide families in which the breadwinner arrived before the cutoff date and dependents followed later.

The law is causing concern south of the U.S. border, where unemployment is high and emigration to the United States is seen as an important economic safety valve as well as an important source of dollars.

Up to two-thirds of the estimated one million Salvadorans in the United States are there illegally. And as many as half the 900,000 Mexicans who come on the job market each year head north.

"There is great anxiety, that is understandable," President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico said. But he said he did not anticipate "mass deportations."

Nevertheless, a stream of returning workers loaded with consumer

goods began building up at Mexican airports even before the law went into effect. Many workers said employers had dismissed them to avoid problems with U.S. immigration officials.

The certainty of tougher measures has failed to deter hundreds of illegal immigrants from going in the opposite direction. Some were caught, but the majority slipped past border officials. "We have seen nothing so far that indicates Mexicans are giving up," said a Mexican official in Tijuana.

The Canadian government, acting to stem an expected influx of illegal immigrants from the United States, announced that they would be deported immediately, without a hearing.

Immigrants, legal or otherwise, form a large part of most Western European populations. They make up nearly 7 percent in France, for example, and double that in Switzerland.

With the extension of the European Community to include Mediterranean countries that once provided a large proportion of the immigrants, attention has focused on the problem of assimilating

large numbers of newcomers from North Africa, Africa and Asia.

Interior ministers met in Brussels last month to coordinate immigration policies. Restrictive measures of the kind likely to be imposed by the community as a whole have already been adopted by a number of countries. They include stiff visa requirements, new controls at airports and fines for airlines and shipping companies that transport illegal immigrants.

In the United States, officials reported slow business at most of the 107 offices set up to process amnesty applications, probably because of widespread wariness about the

## U.S. Jury Indicts 115, Charges They Laundered Drug Profits

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Three reputed top figures in the Colombian drug trade were among 58 people arrested in three cities after what officials described as the largest un-

dercover investigation in U.S. drug enforcement history.

The roundup Wednesday culminated a three-year investigation. It resulted in the indictments of 115 people, more than half of whom were arrested in Miami, New York and Los Angeles. Some had already been arrested and others were fugitives.

Undercover agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, acting as middlemen, won the trust of the traffickers in hiding the origin of \$116 million over three years and moving it to foreign banks, officials said.

At the same time, Panama, using a new law designed to halt the laundering of drug money there, froze 54 accounts in 18 banks where drug proceeds from the operation had been deposited.

The operation was a message "to traffickers the world over that drug assets are everywhere insecure," Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said.

One reputed leader of the drug operation, José Audi Lopez Chacon, 37, of Bogota, was seized as he stepped off a airliner in Miami. He had been lured from Colombia by undercover agents posing as money launderers, officials said.

They compared him to the head of the Medellín drug cartel, Hugo Obando Ochoa, a Colombian fugitive who was one of those indicted.

## EC Aids 4 African Nations

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community approved on Thursday a \$1.3 billion emergency aid package to Angola, Nigeria, Senegal and Africa.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS



Women in Hundwil, Switzerland, watch as male residents vote in local elections. The town is in Appenzel, the only canton that still refuses to grant women voting rights.

## Swiss Canton to Study Suffrage for Women

The men of Appenzel, Switzerland's only remaining canton in which women are not allowed to vote, may have to accept women's suffrage, although not this year.

Last month, male residents voted on local issues as they have for centuries, raising their hands in the town squares of the German-speaking mountain canton in eastern Switzerland. But local officials, faced with the growing protests of Appenzel's women, plan to form a committee of about 20 men and women to study women's suffrage. The study is expected to last about two years, and officials say it is unlikely women will be voting before the early 1990s.

Although Swiss women won the right to vote in national elections in 1971, it was left up to the country's 26 cantons to grant women a say in local affairs. Appenzel is the only canton where men still refuse to do so. They have rejected the idea four times in the last 12 years.

With the pressure growing, some men in Appenzel contend that the town squares are too small for assemblies of both men and women, and that the women's colorful dress clashes with the sobriety of the voting ceremony.

## Britain Drops Project For Toxic Waste Sites

In a surprise move, the British government has abandoned plans for dumping low-level nuclear waste in shallow trenches in rural England and called off test drilling at four potential sites around the country.

Opposition politicians, while welcoming the decision, said the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made the move only to "save itself electoral embarrassment" in local elections this week. All four potential dumping sites were located in Conservative Party constituencies.

Nicholas Ridley, the secretary of state for the environment, said the project had been dropped because a recent study indicated that there was no significant difference in cost between burying low-level radioactive waste in shallow sites and developing a deep cavern for dumping both low- and intermediate-level waste.

According to the report by the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive, public opposition had driven up the estimated cost of waste disposal in shallow sites by forcing the authorities to do extensive surveys and produce more expensive engineering solutions. The cost was estimated at £160 million to £200 million (\$268 million to \$336 mil-

lion) over the next 50 years, about the same as the cost of a deep depository. Mr. Ridley said a deep site would be more than 300 meters (980 feet) below ground or under the sea bed.

## Around Europe

Oberammergau, West Germany, will change the script of its famous passion play before the next performance in 1990, according to Klemens Fend, mayor of the Bavarian town. The play, in which residents re-enact the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, has been staged in Oberammergau since 1634. But the 19th-century script now used has been criticized often as anti-Semitic. The text has been altered several times since 1970, but American Jewish leaders said the changes were not sufficient. Mr. Fend said a revised version would be presented to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and to the German Catholic Bishops' Conference. The play is performed every 10 years.

Tourists should pay to watch proceedings at Britain's House of Commons, according to Peter Bruinvels, a conservative member of Parliament. He said the chamber's often raucous debates are "the greatest show on earth" and well worth an admission fee.

—SVTSKE LOOLEN

## Rival Nicaraguan Rebel Groups Agree to Merger

Reuters

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders have agreed to merge the largest U.S.-backed insurgent army with rival Costa Rica-based forces in the guerrilla war against Nicaragua's leftist government, rebel officials said.

The new political and military alliance has been named the Nicaraguan Resistance.

Leaders of the rebels, known as contras, said Wednesday that the alliance called for a radical restructuring of the movement, including the unification of fighting forces into a single "national army."

A key provision of the accord was that a new seven-member civilian directorate would be granted full control of the military.

The agreement to join forces was expected to be ratified this week by a new 54-member political assembly scheduled to begin meeting Friday in Miami, rebel leaders said.

"This is a major step towards the liberation of Nicaragua and toward the respect of the civilian authority over the military," said Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., director of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, at a news conference at the group's Miami offices.

Rebel leaders acknowledged that they have come under heavy pres-



Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., right, announcing the formation of a rebel coalition, Nicaraguan Resistance, with the group's co-director Alfonso Robelo, Thursday in Miami.

sure to heal the divisions in their ranks or face the possible loss of U.S. congressional support. The plan brings together the United Nicaraguan Opposition,

the U.S.-backed umbrella group whose 15,000-man army is based mostly on the Honduras-Nicaragua border, and the Southern Opposition Bloc, a Costa Rica-based

group with fewer troops but a stronger democratic image. The agreement came after months of negotiations between the two rival organizations.







# TRAVEL

- Old Lace in London
- Caen Recalls the Conqueror
- Madrid's Third Star

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Daffodil Replenishment

There has always been a lively debate as to precisely where the wandering William Wordsworth spotted his "host of golden daffodils," but the vision is to be recreated by the National Trust at Gowbarrow in the Lake District of England, near where the poet lived and wrote. Thousands of wild daffodil bulbs are to be planted to help replace those eaten by sheep and picked by tourists, the Trust said.

### Stradivari Month in Cremona



The city of Cremona will mark the 250th anniversary of Antonio Stradivari's death this year with a month of concerts by some of the world's most celebrated violinists playing Stradivari instruments. Italian violinist Salvatore Accardo will play in an unusual performance of Vivaldi's "Four Seasons" in which all the stringed instruments, not just those of the soloists, will be Stradivari — considered the finest ever made. Other musicians to take part in 12 concerts between Aug. 26 and Sept. 28 include Pinchas Zukerman, Yo Yo Ma, Cho Liang Lin, Henryk Szeryng, Anne Sophie Mutter, Gideon Kremer and Carlo Maria Giulini.

Collectors and musicians from all over the world have agreed to lend violins and other Stradivari instruments for an exhibition. Stradivari, born in 1644, produced about 1,200 violins, violas, cellos, viols, guitars, mandolins and lutes during his life, and about 650 of them still exist, according to historians.

The city also will offer an exhibition of scores and music books of the period, and international conferences and workshops on Stradivari, his music and his time — plus the problems of restoring antique instruments.

Anthony Quinn and three of his sons will act in an Italian film on the violin-maker's life, to be shot partly in Cremona; there will be records, a catalogue of Stradivari's instruments, commemorative medals and stamps. (UPI)

### New Tracks for Cyclists

Tom Sheehan of Off the Deep End Travels, of Jackson, Wyoming, is one of a growing number of tour organizers offering bicycling adventures on almost every continent. Self-described as a "hardcore omnibourner," Sheehan and his partner were determined to find new and different pedaling places, and now list cycling itineraries that include Japan, the Fiji Islands and Tahiti.

David Mczer of Bellevue, Washington, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Africa, established Bicycle Africa four years ago and personally leads a series of five annual tours to East and West Africa. Open Road Bicycle Tours of Haymarket, Virginia, is leading cycling groups to China, where the bicycle is still a vital daily form of transportation. American Youth Hostels takes cyclists of any age to New Zealand.

Here is a selection of some of the unusual cycling trips:

• **Japan:** A 15-day look at Old Japan in a route that moves generally north from Osaka to the Buddhist center of Nikko outside Tokyo. Departure: Oct. 4. Price: \$1,475 per person, which includes lodging and two meals a day. Air fare to Japan is additional. Trips also available to Tahiti and Fiji. Off the Deep End Travels, P.O. Box 7511, Jackson, Wyoming. E3001-9971, (800) 223-6833.

• **Papua New Guinea:** As far as Tom Sheehan of Off the Deep End Travels knows, the three-week Papua New Guinea adventure is a first for bicycling and is open to strong cyclists only. From the capital city of Port Moresby, the group will head inland "up dirt roads, then jungle tracks and finally alpine hiking trails" to cross the Wharman Mountains. Mountain bicycles with wide, knobby tires and special gears are essential.

Returning to more conventional roads, the second leg of the trip will explore the scenic, and more populated, highlands of the country. Here accommodations will be in hotels. Departure for the full trip: July 29. The land cost is \$1,050 per person. Air fare to Papua New Guinea is extra. Deep End is considering similar expeditions to Thailand and Indonesia in 1988.

• **West Africa:** A two-week and a four-week trip are offered this year on an itinerary — depending on the tour — that visits Liberia, the Ivory Coast (see photograph), Ghana, Togo and Benin. There is a strong emphasis on meeting local people and learning the history and culture of the region.

Departure for the 15-day trip is Nov. 21, and the inclusive land price is \$700. Departure for the 30-day trip is Dec. 19, and the land price is \$1,050. On both trips, air fare to Togo is additional. Bicycle Africa, International Bicycle Fund, 4247 135th Place Southeast, Bellevue, Washington, 98006, (206) 746-1028.



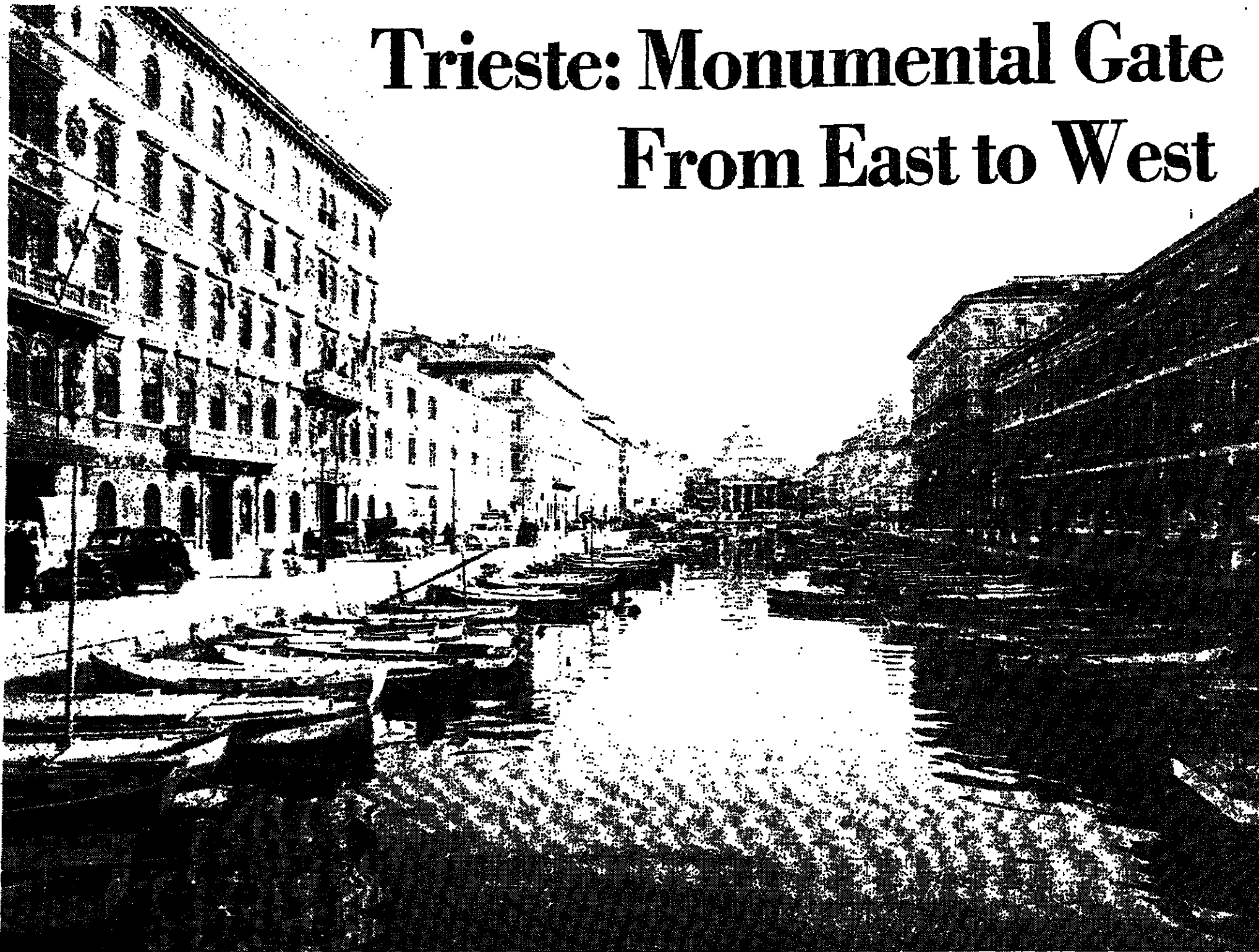
• **China:** The two 25-day itineraries offered by Open Road enter China via Beijing and exit at Hong Kong. Both feature accommodations in guest houses and Western-style hotels with private baths. Because China is such a large country, some traveling within its borders is done by plane, train and bus. But there is also plenty of village-to-village cycling.

The "Yangtze Valley Adventure" is a first-timer's overview of China. Stops include Xian, site of the army of terra-cotta warriors; Suzhou, the famed City of Gardens; and cosmopolitan Shanghai. Departure: Sept. 18. The land cost is \$2,250 per person.

The "South China Explorer" focusses on the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan, where cyclists will take rides "out into the countryside to visit pagodas, lakes or local communes." The tour visits Guilin, famous for its limestone pillars and mountains that have been the subject of Chinese paintings for centuries. Departure: Oct. 16. The land cost is \$2,490 per person. Air fare to China is additional. Open Roads Bicycle Tours Ltd., 1601 Summit Drive, Haymarket, Virginia, 22069, Tel. (703) 754-4152.

For information about other tours and tour organizers, send for a copy of the "1987 Tour Finder," a guide to more than 100 bicycling outfitters offering trips in the United States and abroad. Enclose a check or money order for \$3 made out to Bicycle USA at 6707 Whitestone Road, Suite 209, Baltimore, Maryland, 21207. (WFP)

## Trieste: Monumental Gate From East to West



Trieste's Grand Canal, only three blocks long, leads from the sea to the church of Sant'Antonio, with Serbian orthodox church to the right.

by Alan Levy

TRIESTE, Italy — The Balkans begin at Trieste.

And while James Joyce, who wrote the first chapter of "Ulysses" at Via Bramante 4 in 1914, and Giuseppe Verdi, who composed and conducted an early opera, "Stiffelio," for its premiere in 1850 in what is now the Teatro Verdi, could cough at the congestion and cacophony of today's traffic, they might still relish the noble incongruity of a monumental Hapsburg city set on a sparkling Adriatic waterfront. Here north Italian bustle and Slovenian snail-drawl do business together and, lately, at least, live in peace.

A stepchild of Italy deposited by history on the doorstep of Yugoslavia, Trieste — just off the main route between Venice and Vienna — is still standing tall as a Central Europe southern seaport. Israeli fruit, Middle Eastern and African coffee enter Europe here; Italian trucks are shipped out to Greece and Turkey. In Verdi's and Joyce's times, Trieste was the gateway from West to East; now it's the East's doorway to the West, as day trippers from Yugoslavia through the markets outside the railroad station and along the Piazza Ponterosso on the Grand Canal, snatching up blue jeans and auto parts.

A tradition of tolerance has served Trieste well throughout its turbulent history, which includes 537 years as part and port of Austria. Emperor Franz Joseph seems less stern and austere when he's called Franco Giuseppe. Trieste's Grand Canal (only three blocks long) is crowned by the Roman Catholic Church of Sant'Antonio, which looks like a Greek temple, but is dominated by the five blue Byzantine domes of the Serbian Orthodox Church along the side. Around the corner, showing an imposing Italian neoclassic face to the port, is a large Greek Orthodox Church glittering with icons framed in gold and silver. Trieste claims to be the only city in Italy with a Moslem cemetery. Its synagogue — built in 1912 in Assyrian-Babylonian style with two rose windows encircling the Star of David — holds 5,000, though the Jewish community now numbers 600.

Despite the traffic outside, "Trieste today is an immensely livable city," says a guide, Giovanni Paolotti. "With a population of a quarter of a million, it has the services and cultural life of a city of a million." Regular tour-bus departures, however, are not among Trieste's services; instead, one contacts the Guides Association at the Stazione Marittima, Molo Bersaglieri 3, as much in advance as possible. A licensed guide in any language for one to 20 persons will cost a total of 60,000 lire (about \$46) for half a day or 85,000 for a full day, not including admissions, transport and meals.

Trieste's wealth and grandeur can best be viewed during business hours by tiptoeing into the ornate palace headquarters of insurance companies such as that of RAS at

Piazza della Repubblica 1, with its mosaic, stannary, and gilded ceilings, or the powerful palace of the Lloyd Triestino shipping line on the city's waterfront parade ground and main square, Piazza Unità. Just going to the main post office on Piazza Vittorio Veneto to buy a stamp involves climbing a grand staircase and trying not to stumble while gazing up at a tinted glass ceiling. The harbor hotel where Verdi rested between bouts with "Stiffelio" is now a bank.

A quality of life from more prosperous times persists. Merchants' houses — each with a wide doorway to allow delivery of goods to a ground-floor shop or warehouse while the family lived above on the piano nobile (principal story) — are now divided into flats and offices, but the scale stays large even if the dimensions dwindle. On the second floor of Via San Nicolò 30, where James Joyce and Nora Barnacle rented rooms with a Jewish family until their son Giorgio was born in 1905, the apartment remains divided — into Body Club and a dental lab.

Joyce spent 10 years in Trieste, where he taught English for Berlitz. One of his pupils was a local businessman named Ettore Schmitz, who wrote psychological novels — most notable, "The Confessions of Zeno" — under the name of Italo Svevo. His fiction — introspective, narcissistic, witty, and virtually unknown until championed by Joyce — influenced his tutor immensely. "In Italian, at least, Svevo invented the interior monologue, which Joyce brought to fruition in 'Ulysses,'" says Gerald Parks, an American poet teaching at the University of Trieste. "And parts of 'Ulysses' and 'Finnegans Wake' are written in the local dialect. Tricestino. Joyce also made contact with psychoanalysis in Trieste, which was the first place in Italy where Freud's ideas took hold."

LONG before Svevo and Joyce — or, for that matter, Rilke, who wrote his favorite verses, "Business Elegies," in the castle of Duino just outside the city, and Stendhal, who came here as French consul in 1830 — Trieste was ahead of its times. It was already known as Tergeste, (from the Sanskrit word *terg*, meaning market) in 177 B.C. when Roman legions conquered a fierce people called the Isturi, who took little time to assimilate and prosper as Romans. In 33 B.C., Tergeste was fortified as a walled city; thenceforth its oldest landmark, Riccardo's Arch, has served as gateway to the Old City. Nobody knows who Riccardo was.

From Roman times, Trieste still has its Capitoline hill, a forum, and an amphitheater built Greek style into the hill of San Giusto rather than a walled entry in Roman tradition. This quarter is called Renna, derived from Arena, though no Christians battled lions here. Christianity came in 394, when the Roman Emperor of the East, Theodosius the Great, a Christian, defeated the pagan barbarian legions of the Roman Emperor of the

Continued on page 8

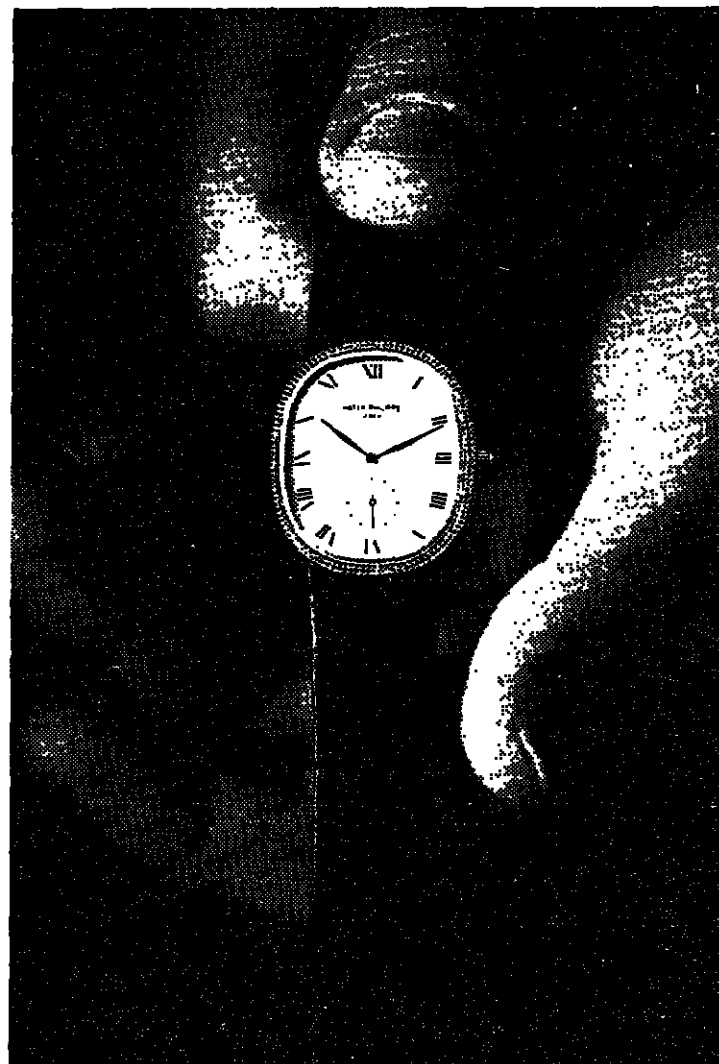
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## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Bargains in Rental Cars  
Abound in Buyers' Market

by Roger Collis

If you think that value for money in air travel bears no relation to how much you pay, take a look at car rental. Competition has made it a buyer's market, yet even savvy travelers fail to drive a bargain. This is not a matter of price alone. You may be more concerned with service, quality and convenience. It's more a matter of deciding what you want and figuring out the best deal before you hit the rental desk. I learned a lesson when I rented a car from Hertz at Heathrow on a "time and mileage" rate. I was not aware that after two days the entire rental became chargeable at an unlimited mileage rate — vastly more expensive as I was mainly using the car on short trips in London. I was angry with the bill. "You'd

Figuring the best  
deal before you  
reach the desk

have been just as angry with Avis," says Andrew James, director of marketing for Avis in England. "You have to know which product you want in advance. If you had wanted a car for one day but for a long distance — the reverse of the case that you've described — you could have taken our unlimited mileage 'one way-one day' tariff."

Renting a car from one of the firms with a desk inside the airport terminal is convenient but can cost you up to 50 percent more than renting from the same firm's downtown office or one of the so-called "off-airport" firms a short drive away by courtesy bus.

If price were the only factor, firms like Avis and Hertz would rapidly end up at the bottom of the heap. What also counts is the number of locations, being able to rent a car in Paris and dropping it off in Munich; ties in with frequent flier bonus programs and other links with airlines and hotel chains; a wide choice of cars, from a Ford Fiesta to a top of the line Mercedes; and high-tech frills such as self-service rental and return.

The big-name firms are turning to high-tech in an attempt to avoid price wars in what has largely become a commodity market. For example, frequent travelers can phone in a number which allows the rental agreement to be printed out in advance. All you need to show is your driving license. Avis has introduced a fully automatic system in some locations. Simply by inserting your charge card into a computer terminal before your flight leaves, you can check your reservation, choose the car you want and get a printout showing where it is in the parking lot. Returning the car is just as easy. You

punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction. Hertz offers computerized driving instructions in eight languages at all major European airports and rents portable cellular phones to "business car" customers. Avis goes one better for its customers in Britain by offering a phone free: you only pay for the calls. And so it goes.

What irritates many people who rent cars is finding that the price has just about doubled when all those extras are added up — collision damage waiver (this can vary from 7 to 20 percent depending on the firm and the country), personal accident insurance and local taxes (for example, 15 percent in England, 25 percent in Belgium and 33½ percent in France). Many firms market a business package with unlimited mileage and no hidden extras (VAT is sometimes quoted separately). For example, Budget has a Business Traveler Program at most major cities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Europcar Plus is available in Europe and the Middle East for top of the range cars; Hertz has its Business Class tariff with a free "rent it here, leave it there" service at major cities in Europe on rentals of more than 48 hours, discounts with certain hotels and the chance to participate in "Passport to Leisure," a bonus points program with free rentals throughout Western Europe, and Avis has a European Business Class (minimum one-day rental for "Group C" cars — such as a Ford Sierra — and upwards. (One of the best deals is a tariff designed for tourists, Avis's Super Value, a kind of APEX, which offers unlimited mileage and can save you up to 30 percent off Avis's standard rate. The minimum rental is three days and it must be reserved seven days in advance.)

Inclusive rates like these can save you money, especially if you're driving long distances. The snags are that you must pre-book (up to one hour before rental with Avis and Hertz) and you may not be able to get a discount.

Few seasoned travelers pay the walk-in or "rack-rate" when they rent a car. Discounts come from many quarters; if you're a member of the International Airline Passengers Association, you can claim a discount of up to 20 percent at Hertz and National/Europcar/Tilden, up to 25 percent at Avis and 10 percent at Thrifty. British Airways Executive Club members get 20 percent off at Avis. SAS offers first and business class passengers (which means everyone who has paid the full economy fare) a special deal with Hertz in 42 cities as part of SAS's Destination Service. This can save you from 11 to 60 percent off the basic tariff. Car rentals can count for up to 1,000 miles in frequent flier programs. You may get a good deal through your travel agent as a corporate discount or as part of a fly-drive arrangement. But most pundits advise dealing direct with a car rental company.

## SHOPPING

Fine Linen  
And Old  
Lace

by Terry Trucco

LONDON — Stephen Lunn, a London antiques dealer, holds up a big linen sheet, old and worn. Not long ago it might have wound up in a trash heap. But for a small, ardent following, this old sheet is a treasure. Its appeal lies in the soft, smooth feel that crisp new linen lacks. Renewed interest in antique textiles has burnished its popularity — and its price.

That same interest has spawned a new audience for antique lace, another elegant linen product. European lace has its roots in the 16th century, and there's a vast array from which to choose. Late 19th-century collars, flounces and frills are readily available, but a surprising number of early handmade pieces have also survived. And though prices have risen during the last decade, it is still fairly easy to find good buys. "It's the practical, everyday linens that people seem to want," said Lunn. "With lace, the supply exceeds the demand."

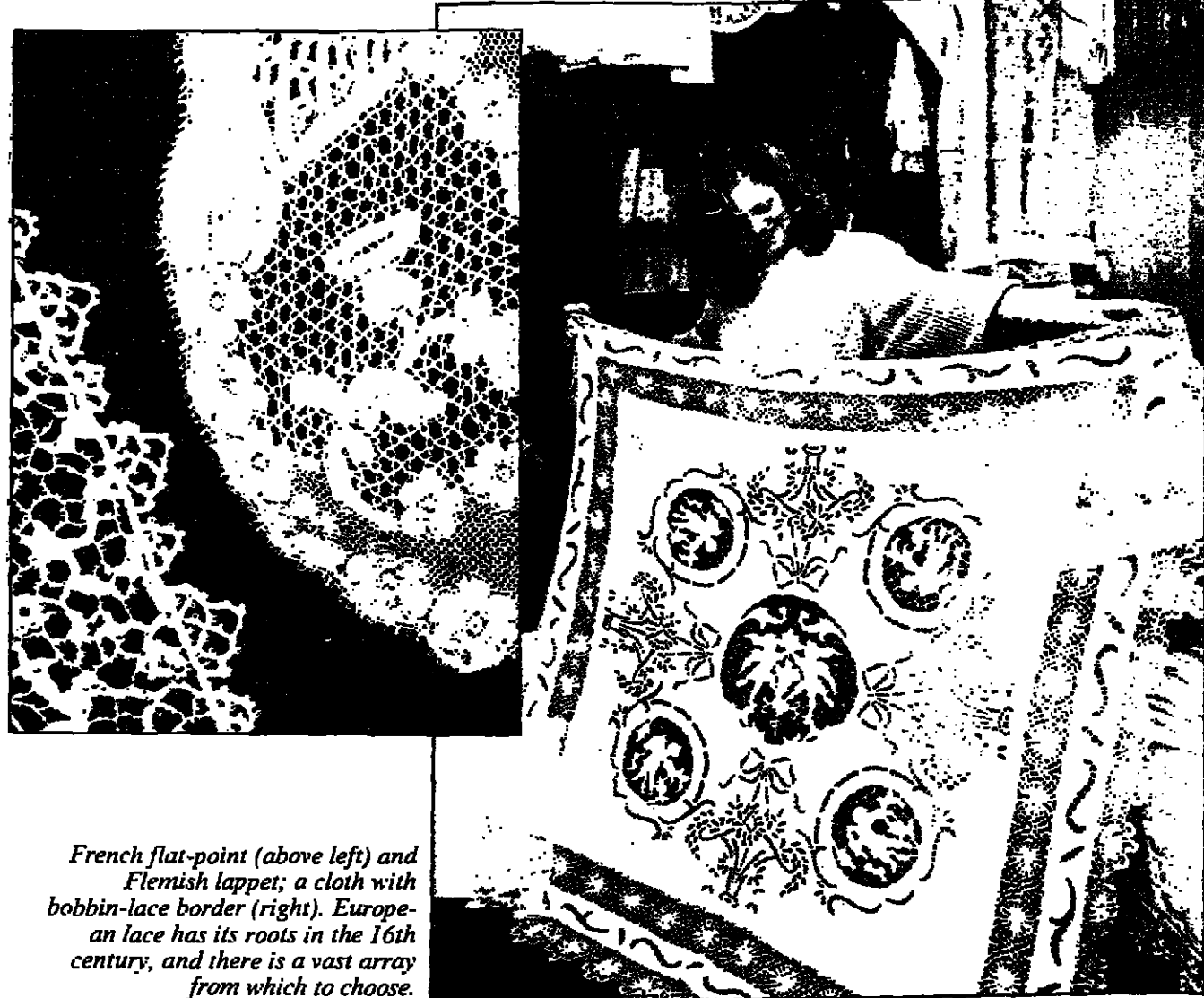
Lunn's shop, on New King's Road, is one of the biggest and most inviting. Lace-trimmed linen sheets, shirts and dresses hang from the rafters like stalactites.

Another dealer, Audrey Field, manages to cram a splendid antique lace selection into the tiniest stall imaginable at Alfie's Antique Mart near Edgware Road. Lace covers the deep green walls, offering a crash course in styles, origins and dates. There's just enough room for a couple of chairs and large lace-filled bureaus, each drawer stuffed with a different era's frills. Yet in nine years, Field's modest ground-floor booth has become an objective for lace collectors from all over the world.

Like many antiques dealers, Lunn is fascinated by what he sells and loves to talk about it. "Linen this strong can even go in the washing machine," Lunn exclaims, holding a 1920s Cyprus linen tablecloth with 12 napkins, each decorated with lace. The set sells for around \$400. Yet a large 17th-century Italian altar cloth, handwoven and bedecked with lace, is half the price. "The problem is what do you do with it?" Lunn sighed.

History is part of the appeal of both antique linens and lace. Linen, made from flax, is one of the world's oldest textile fibers. For centuries, wealthy Europeans have slept on linen sheets, the very ones, in some cases, that are so popular now, particularly the lace-decorated Victorian examples.

Antique linen's distinct texture is due to the finer thread produced in earlier times; these finer threads form a more densely



French flat-point (above left) and Flemish lappet; a cloth with bobbin-lace border (right). European lace has its roots in the 16th century, and there is a vast array from which to choose.

woven cloth than contemporary thread. Repeated washings also alter the texture. A look through Lunn's magnifying glass shows a big difference between a 19th-century sheet, which looks thick and tightly woven, and a new one, which appears thinner and looser. Washing also changes linen's texture by removing a micromolecular layer from each fiber. Over the years, the fibers grow thinner and softer. Between 15 and 20 washings should soften up new linens.

Those who intend to use antique linens must make certain the sheets are still durable. Folding a soft English sheet with the date 1726 embroidered in a corner, Lunn noted that it would probably rip if it were used. Like other pre-Industrial Revolution linens, this was handwoven and has a distinctive seam where it was sewn to fit a bed (\$450 for two sheets and two pillowcases). But a 19th-century French lace-garnished sheet set (about \$450) straight out of Proust still has plenty of wear left. Linen sheets from the 1930s and '40s cost around \$150, while new ones retail at \$350 and up. Most have been bleached white, though some are creamy beige, linen's natural color. (Collectors who sleep only on linen often invest in a

special stand-up roller iron for around \$900. But some maintain that drying the sheets in the breeze is sufficient.) Lunn also has a large stock of linen garments, including men's shirts, women's nightgowns, baby blouses and camisoles (from around \$50). But most intriguing are his linen sampler shirts, doll-size high-necked embroidered tops (\$30 to \$150) sewn by novice Victorian seamstresses. Like linens, the laces that are most in demand are those that can be used, whether for clothing or home decoration. Sifting through a drawer, Field selected several examples of lace to be worn — 19th-century Brussels collars, machine-made Edwardian pieces, and Irish lace and crochet. Pretty and popular, they begin at around \$40.

Designers of bridal and evening wear also make regular pilgrimages to lace shops looking for one-of-a-kind flounces and hand-made veils. "A young bride in Canada wrote and asked me to select a veil for her wedding," said Field, who has a large stock of 19th-century bridal veils fashioned from machine-made net and hand appliqué (from \$180). She also has plenty of 19th-century lace wraps and shawls (\$60 to \$110).

The more zealous lace collectors seek out 17th-century Venetian lace, 18th-century French lace and similar examples, "like a stamp collection," said Field. That impractical aspect has kept prices low for the old, rare pieces. Among the most sought-after collectibles are 18th-century lappets, long decorative strands that were hung from the hair (\$600 upwards).

Yet once for once, lace was once costlier than gold, and the wealthy flaunted their lace like jewels. One 17th-century French nobleman complained, "I have spent nearly 4,000 livres on adorning myself, my wife, my daughter and her children, and in my opinion I have never spent money so uselessly." Baroque lace makers in France, Belgium and Italy produced laces of extraordinary delicacy and intricacy, employing scores of women for starvation wages. In her excellent history "Lace," Santina Levy, a curator at London's Victoria and Albert Museum, uses well-known paintings of Europe's aristocracy to illustrate different styles and uses of lace.

"There's not much more you can do with fine old lace, but it is too old and rare to cut up and wear," said Field. "And it has survived all these years."

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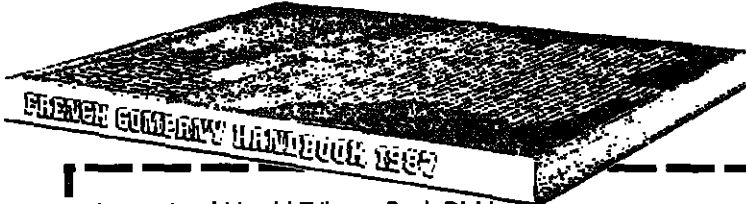
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## Trieste

Continued from page 7

West, Eugenius, in the rocky reaches of Trieste.

That epic struggle — in which Theodosius rallied his troops after a devastating first day with the cry of "Where is the God of Theodosius?" — went into the history books as the Battle of the Bora — the bora being a raging wind that influenced the outcome and now, nearly 16 centuries later, remains a winter peril in Trieste. Whistling through town from east and northeast at 80 to 100 kilometers (50 to 60 miles) per hour, it sneaks up like a small tornado, depressing the temperature by as much as 10 degrees Centigrade (18 Fahrenheit). When the bora blows, Trieste laces its streets with ropes pedestrians can cling to

and, when the wind is at its fiercest, port activity ceases (on an average of three to five days per winter).

Between boras, the port brought Trieste prosperity and the city stayed Christian through onslaughts by Attila the Hun in 453 and the Lombards in 568. Parts of the sandstone cathedral atop San Giusto hill date back to the fifth century, though the adjacent fortified castle wasn't built until the 14th through 17th centuries. By the 12th century, the city had evolved into an independent commune — on land only, for rich and powerful Venice, across the gulf, ruled the waters of the Adriatic, seizing Trieste's ships and plundering its salt trade. In 1382, Trieste took the drastic step of pledging allegiance to the Duke of Austria, Leopold III, and placing itself under his protection while preserving its administrative freedom.

Despite a one-year occupation by Venice and a brief annexation by Spain in the 16th century, not to mention three Napoleonic occupations between 1797 and 1813, Trieste's embrace of the Hapsburgs was one of history's more lasting unions. With the expansion of oceanic trade in the centuries after an Italian sailing under the Spanish flag discovered America in 1492, the mercantile-minded Hapsburg emperor, Karl VI, in 1719 decreed Trieste a free port through which goods could transit — and, in the next century and a half, Trieste's population swelled from 4,000 to 180,000. In 1869, when the opening of the Suez Canal made it the entry point for goods from the Orient, Trieste rivaled Marseille as Europe's leading seaport.

Like a jewel in the Hapsburgs' crown of thorns, Trieste's true wonder perches atop a rocky promontory seven kilometers from the city. The castle of Miramare, a white



Castello di Miramare.

wedding cake of Istrian limestone, was built by that improbable Hapsburg emperor, Maximilian of Mexico, who sailed from here to Vera Cruz in 1864, never to return. Here, his Belgian bride Charlotte retreated in 1866 — her mind destroyed by battering her head against stone walls in Paris, Vienna, and the Vatican as she tried to save her embattled husband from defeat and the Mexican firing squad that executed him in Queretaro in 1867.

As a young sailor who rose to rear admiral and supreme commander of the imperial Austrian navy by the age of 22, Archduke Maximilian, younger brother of Emperor Franz Joseph, had made his headquarters in Trieste for four years when, late in 1855, the bora blew his fishing boat into a secluded cove. Above it was where he planned and planted Miramare with a 25-hectare (62-acre) park containing formal Italian gardens, California redwoods, a giant sequoia, Monterey cypresses, incense cedars, and a Mexican digger pine from shrubs and seeds sent back from his travels.

He and Charlotte, later known as Carlotta, moved into their castle on Christmas of 1860, when the ground floor was ready. In 1863, when a delegation of banished Mexican landowners visited Miramare to offer Maximilian the crown of Mexico, he received them in Charlotte's bedroom because the upstairs still wasn't ready. "Frenzied by glory, he took their bait, though he would say later: 'The last thing I wish to be is emperor. All I ask from life is a beautiful castle with a spacious garden overlooking a beach.'"

Miramare means "to see the sea" and virtually all of its 22 rooms open to the public today (out of 80).

afford spectacular views of the Adriatic outside — often through hues of tinted Bohemian (not Venetian) glass. A state museum since 1955, Miramare is open year round. In July and August, there are Sunday-afternoon strolling chamber concerts in the park and, three nights a week, a Sound and Light show called "Miramare's Imperial Dream," only Tuesday night's first show is in English, with the voices of John Stride and June Tobin as Maximilian and Charlotte.

Unlike its royal family, Trieste thrived throughout the 19th century and into the 20th, but, with Italian irredentism seeking to "redeem" it for Italy and with the Hapsburg twilight that began at Mayerling in 1889, it went into eclipse and was Balkanized after both World Wars. Ceded to Italy in 1919, the city and province of Trieste became a Balkan backwater of Mussolini's "corporate state." Annexed by the Third Reich after Italy surrendered to the Allies in 1943, it endured nearly two years of German occupation and then, at the end of the war in Europe, 40 days of terror from Yugoslav partisans, who buried thousands of Italians alive in caves called *fosse* that are still visible as mass graves on the outskirts of the town. Liberated by New Zealand troops in June 1945 and then under Anglo-American military occupation, it existed from 1947 to 1954 as the "Free Territory of Trieste."

In a compromise negotiated under international auspices, Italy regained Trieste, but Yugoslavia took the Istrian Peninsula below it. Thus in the 20th century, Austria lost its seaport and Trieste lost its hinterlands — but not its character.

Alan Levy is a writer based in Vienna.

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

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	7/27	High	Low	Last	Change
WongB	71.52	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Dornier	45.00	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Worces	45.00	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	43.00	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2
Tenneco	42.00	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Intertec	40.00	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2
BAT	37.00	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
MY Time	21.00	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2
Head	20.00	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/2
General	19.00	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2
ASAR	18.00	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
Block	17.00	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
TOMPE	16.00	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2
Block	15.00	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/2
Morgan	14.00	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
	Previous	Close	Today's P. Chg.
High	325.92	331.08	331.08

12 Month		Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	30d.	100d.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Ch%
High	Low										
70	5	AMEI			226	772	774	774			

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

Mr. Goldman said that futures-related selling pressured the market, which mostly ignored rising bond prices. He contended that the market had enough steam to move the Dow up to just under the 2,400-level, but he said that the "one-note" focus on the Treasury auctions Thursday indicated that investors lacked conviction that the market will move higher.

Noting Thursday's heavy trading volume, Mr. Goldman observed, "There's a lot of noise

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks lost 0.33 point to 166.14, while on the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up 0.95 point to 337.00.

Navistar International was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 8. Shearson Lehman followed, trading at 34 in an initial public offering.

Semiconductor issues were weaker after falling Wednesday when a Merrill Lynch analyst,

Thomas Kurlak, downgraded them. Texas Instruments was down 5¼ to 184¼ after falling 7½ Wednesday; National Semiconductor was

On the Amex, active issues included AT&E Corp., and Wang Laboratories class B, both lower, and Dome Petroleum, which was unchanged. (AP, UPI)

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30%	DukeA	170	170	11	4333	65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeB	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeC	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeD	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeE	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeF	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeG	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeH	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeI	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeJ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeK	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeL	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeM	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeN	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
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30%	DukeDA	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDB	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDC	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDD	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDE	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDF	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDG	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDH	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDI	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDJ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDK	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDL	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDM	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDN	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDO	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDP	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDQ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDR	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDS	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDT	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDU	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDV	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDW	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDX	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDY	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeDZ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEA	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEB	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEC	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeED	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEE	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEF	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEG	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEH	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEI	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEJ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEK	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEL	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEM	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEN	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEO	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEP	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEQ	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeER	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeES	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeET	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEU	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEV	170	170			65%	45	45	+	172	+
30%	DukeEW	170	170			65%	45				

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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[illegible]

1949	Marbled	32	21	43	1969	Marbled	10
1950	Marbled	32	22	43	1970	Marbled	10
1951	Marbled	32	23	43	1971	Marbled	10
1952	Marbled	32	24	43	1972	Marbled	10
1953	Marbled	32	25	43	1973	Marbled	10
1954	Marbled	32	26	43	1974	Marbled	10
1955	Marbled	32	27	43	1975	Marbled	10
1956	Marbled	32	28	43	1976	Marbled	10
1957	Marbled	32	29	43	1977	Marbled	10
1958	Marbled	32	30	43	1978	Marbled	10
1959	Marbled	32	31	43	1979	Marbled	10
1960	Marbled	32	32	43	1980	Marbled	10
1961	Marbled	32	33	43	1981	Marbled	10
1962	Marbled	32	34	43	1982	Marbled	10
1963	Marbled	32	35	43	1983	Marbled	10
1964	Marbled	32	36	43	1984	Marbled	10
1965	Marbled	32	37	43	1985	Marbled	10
1966	Marbled	32	38	43	1986	Marbled	10
1967	Marbled	32	39	43	1987	Marbled	10
1968	Marbled	32	40	43	1988	Marbled	10
1969	Marbled	32	41	43	1989	Marbled	10
1970	Marbled	32	42	43	1990	Marbled	10
1971	Marbled	32	43	43	1991	Marbled	10
1972	Marbled	32	44	43	1992	Marbled	10
1973	Marbled	32	45	43	1993	Marbled	10
1974	Marbled	32	46	43	1994	Marbled	10
1975	Marbled	32	47	43	1995	Marbled	10
1976	Marbled	32	48	43	1996	Marbled	10
1977	Marbled	32	49	43	1997	Marbled	10
1978	Marbled	32	50	43	1998	Marbled	10
1979	Marbled	32	51	43	1999	Marbled	10
1980	Marbled	32	52	43	2000	Marbled	10
1981	Marbled	32	53	43	2001	Marbled	10
1982	Marbled	32	54	43	2002	Marbled	10
1983	Marbled	32	55	43	2003	Marbled	10
1984	Marbled	32	56	43	2004	Marbled	10
1985	Marbled	32	57	43	2005	Marbled	10
1986	Marbled	32	58	43	2006	Marbled	10
1987	Marbled	32	59	43	2007	Marbled	10
1988	Marbled	32	60	43	2008	Marbled	10
1989	Marbled	32	61	43	2009	Marbled	10
1990	Marbled	32	62	43	2010	Marbled	10
1991	Marbled	32	63	43	2011	Marbled	10
1992	Marbled	32	64	43	2012	Marbled	10
1993	Marbled	32	65	43	2013	Marbled	10
1994	Marbled	32	66	43	2014	Marbled	10
1995	Marbled	32	67	43	2015	Marbled	10
1996	Marbled	32	68	43	2016	Marbled	10
1997	Marbled	32	69	43	2017	Marbled	10
1998	Marbled	32	70				

[illegible]

1962	14	M	Amst	1962	14	M	Amst	1962	14	M	Amst	1962	14	M	Amst	1962	14	M	Amst
1963	15	F	Amst	1963	15	F	Amst	1963	15	F	Amst	1963	15	F	Amst	1963	15	F	Amst
1964	16	M	Amst	1964	16	M	Amst	1964	16	M	Amst	1964	16	M	Amst	1964	16	M	Amst
1965	17	F	Amst	1965	17	F	Amst	1965	17	F	Amst	1965	17	F	Amst	1965	17	F	Amst
1966	18	M	Amst	1966	18	M	Amst	1966	18	M	Amst	1966	18	M	Amst	1966	18	M	Amst
1967	19	F	Amst	1967	19	F	Amst	1967	19	F	Amst	1967	19	F	Amst	1967	19	F	Amst
1968	20	M	Amst	1968	20	M	Amst	1968	20	M	Amst	1968	20	M	Amst	1968	20	M	Amst
1969	21	F	Amst	1969	21	F	Amst	1969	21	F	Amst	1969	21	F	Amst	1969	21	F	Amst
1970	22	M	Amst	1970	22	M	Amst	1970	22	M	Amst	1970	22	M	Amst	1970	22	M	Amst
1971	23	F	Amst	1971	23	F	Amst	1971	23	F	Amst	1971	23	F	Amst	1971	23	F	Amst
1972	24	M	Amst	1972	24	M	Amst	1972	24	M	Amst	1972	24	M	Amst	1972	24	M	Amst
1973	25	F	Amst	1973	25	F	Amst	1973	25	F	Amst	1973	25	F	Amst	1973	25	F	Amst
1974	26	M	Amst	1974	26	M	Amst	1974	26	M	Amst	1974	26	M	Amst	1974	26	M	Amst
1975	27	F	Amst	1975	27	F	Amst	1975	27	F	Amst	1975	27	F	Amst	1975	27	F	Amst
1976	28	M	Amst	1976	28	M	Amst	1976	28	M	Amst	1976	28	M	Amst	1976	28	M	Amst
1977	29	F	Amst	1977	29	F	Amst	1977	29	F	Amst	1977	29	F	Amst	1977	29	F	Amst
1978	30	M	Amst	1978	30	M	Amst	1978	30	M	Amst	1978	30	M	Amst	1978	30	M	Amst
1979	31	F	Amst	1979	31	F	Amst	1979	31	F	Amst	1979	31	F	Amst	1979	31	F	Amst
1980	32	M	Amst	1980	32	M	Amst	1980	32	M	Amst	1980	32	M	Amst	1980	32	M	Amst
1981	33	F	Amst	1981	33	F	Amst	1981	33	F	Amst	1981	33	F	Amst	1981	33	F	Amst
1982	34	M	Amst	1982	34	M	Amst	1982	34	M	Amst	1982	34	M	Amst	1982	34	M	Amst
1983	35	F	Amst	1983	35	F	Amst	1983	35	F	Amst	1983	35	F	Amst	1983	35	F	Amst
1984	36	M	Amst	1984	36	M	Amst	1984	36	M	Amst	1984	36	M	Amst	1984	36	M	Amst
1985	37	F	Amst	1985	37	F	Amst	1985	37	F	Amst	1985	37	F	Amst	1985	37	F	Amst

1974	12%	March	2.80	39	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1975	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1976	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1977	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1978	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1979	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1980	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1981	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1982	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1983	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1984	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1985	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1986	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1987	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1988	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1989	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1990	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1991	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1992	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1993	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1994	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1995	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1996	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1997	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1998	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
1999	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2000	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2001	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2002	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2003	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2004	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2005	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2006	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2007	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2008	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2009	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2010	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2011	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2012	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2013	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2014	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2015	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2016	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2017	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2018	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2019	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2020	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2021	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2022	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2023	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2024	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2025	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2026	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2027	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2028	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2029	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2030	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2031	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2032	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2033	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2034	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2035	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2036	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2037	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2038	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2039	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2040	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2041	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2042	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2043	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2044	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2045	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2046	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2047	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2048	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2049	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2050	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2051	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2052	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2053	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2054	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2055	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2056	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2057	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2058	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2059	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2060	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2061	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2062	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2063	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2064	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2065	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2066	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2067	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2068	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2069	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2070	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2071	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2072	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2073	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2074	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2075	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2076	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2077	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2078	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2079	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2080	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2081	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2082	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2083	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2084	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2085	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2086	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2087	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2088	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2089	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2090	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2091	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2092	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2093	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2094	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2095	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2096	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2097	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2098	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2099	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2100	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2101	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2102	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2103	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2104	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21	574	2074	+
2105	23%	Marsden	2.80	21	13	73	121	21			

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4	15	Now w/c																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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## Lloyds Chief Warns on Trade, Debt

May, 1987, at 8.00 p.m.  
 ry, 9 and 10 May 1987, at 2.00 p.m.  
 Maharishi World Centre for Ayurveda, Maharishi Nagar, 201 307 U.P.,  
 Centre for Europe, 6063 NP Vlodrop, Holland. Tel. 04752-4828.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1:00 p.m. on May 29, 1987, in order to be used at the Meeting.

**By order of the Management**  
**Charles T. M. Collis**  
**Secretary**

**SPEAKERS: Dr B.D. Triguna and**  
**HOTEL**  
**Friday**  
**Saturday and Sun**  
For further information please contact: 1

**Inviting medical doctors from India, Europe, and the U.S.A.**  
**ROGA HILTON, GENEVA**  
**May 1987, at 8.00 p.m.**  
**May, 9 and 10 May 1987, at 2.00 p.m.**  
**Charish World Centre for Ayurveda, Maharishi Nagar, 201 202 U.P.**







## Dollar Advances in N.Y., Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar advanced sharply Thursday, but the gains were trimmed by the close in New York when anticipated strong Japanese bidding on the U.S. Treasury's 30-year bond auction apparently did not materialize.

The 30-year bond is the critical sale; one bond trader said. "That is the traditional favorite of the Japanese and other foreign investors and determines if foreigners will continue to invest here despite the weaker dollar."

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.7790 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7675 at Wednesday's close; at 139.20 yen, up from 138.85; at 9.9155 French francs, up from 9.9155; and at 1.4608 Swiss francs, up from 1.4510.

The British pound also closed lower against the dollar at \$1.6785, compared with \$1.6870.

The final, and critical, leg of the Treasury's three-day, \$29 billion refunding auction — \$9.25 billion of 30-year bonds — was sold Thursday at an average yield of 8.76 percent.

Earlier in the day, however, the bond was trading on the when-

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.7790	1.7675
French franc	9.9155	9.9155
Swiss franc	1.4608	1.4510
British pound	1.6785	1.6870

Source: Reuters

issued market at 8.62 percent, the equivalent of more than 1 point in price above the actual yield 8.76 percent yield. The yield had risen to 8.69 percent late in the day.

Dealers attributed the dollar's early rise to the lower bond yield, which signaled to the market that Japanese investors were bidding well on the auction.

The first two sales — \$10 billion of three-year notes Tuesday and \$9.75 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday — were relatively weak and had intensified concerns that Japanese investors, who bought one-third of last quarter's 30-year bond offering, would stay away this time because of the weak dollar.

The dollar had firmed earlier in Europe, supported by short-covering before the bond auction.

The dollar rose in London to 1.7782 DM marks from 1.7715 at Wednesday's close, and to 139.35 yen from 139.05. The British pound fell to \$1.6790 from \$1.6870 against the dollar.

Steady remained mostly steady in Europe after opening down, as buyers saw the early lows as a cheap buying opportunity, dealers said. However, they added that nervousness about the outcome of Thursday's local election curbed buying interest.

On its trade-weighted index, the pound closed at 73.6 percent of its 1975 value against a basket of currencies, 0.1 point lower than Wednesday's close.

Dealers said it appeared that the Bank of England had not sold sterling Thursday, unlike Wednesday when it was reported to be actively holding the pound down.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7738 DM, down from 1.7769, and in Paris at 9.9318 French francs, down from 9.9385.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4620 Swiss francs, up from 1.4567. (UPI, Reuters)

## Bank of Japan Buys Bills to Lower Rates

Agence France-Press

**TOKYO** — The Bank of Japan, the country's central bank, bought commercial bills Thursday worth 400 billion yen (\$2.87 billion) in an effort to guide short-term interest rates downward, financial sources said.

The move fulfills the pledge made last week by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan when he told President Ronald Reagan in Washington that Japan would try to push short-term interest rates lower.

The two leaders thus hope to help boost Japan's domestic demand for foreign goods and, in conjunction with a rise in U.S. interest rates, stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate.

In providing liquidity to the money market, the bank bought two-month bills with an interest rate of 3.81 percent, the sources said. It reportedly bought certificates of deposit totaling 100 billion yen Wednesday.

## USX: Steelmaker Is Leaner, but Rivals and Labor Troubles Cloud Its Future

(Continued from first finance page)

tradition USX can afford to keep. "There is a basic flaw in the way they relate to their employees," said John H. Kirkwood, the former vice president of labor relations at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., which is now called LTV Steel. "How are you going to realize the projected savings from new equipment when the people who work on that equipment don't have the incentive to make it happen?"

For their part, USX's leaders insist that the years of staggering losses and problems of competing against foreign steelmakers are nearing an end. By next year, they say, the company will be highly profitable, and foreign steelmakers will be worrying about competing with USX.

"Over the next year or so we're going to see some very substantial improvement," said Thomas C. Graham, president of USX, the steel subsidiary of USX. "The period of turnaround actually has already started."

Mr. Graham has his share of believers on Wall Street. USX's losses in steel are expected to total as much as \$200 million this year, largely because of the shutdown. But some analysts predict that the steel business, and the company as a whole, will be solidly profitable in 1988.

George J. Gaspar, an analyst at Robert W. Baird & Co. in Milwaukee, believes that the steel unit will make a respectable \$250 million to \$360 million next year. Two-thirds of USX's business is in oil and gas, and with the oil price now stable, Mr. Gaspar looks for USX to earn at least \$650 million in 1988.

USX is clearly far leaner now than it was before the shutdown began in August.

Since the end of the labor dispute, the company has closed about 35 percent of its 36 million tons a year of steelmaking capacity. Provisions in its new contract with the United Steelworkers allow USX to hire outsiders to do maintenance and other jobs traditionally performed by more highly paid union workers.

And thanks largely to big investments in new equipment — more than \$500 million in the last two years — USX has dramatically improved its productivity. While it took the company 10 man-hours to produce a ton of steel in 1983, it takes only four now. That is signifi-

## Seoul Opens a Model Mill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEOUL** — South Korea's government-run Pohang Iron and Steel Co. opened an ultramodern integrated steel mill Thursday, boosting the country's steel-making capacity to 17.5 million metric tons (19.25 short tons), the seventh-largest among Western nations.

Just two years ago, before launching its controversial plan to expand the steel industry, Pohang ranked 15th in capacity.

The new mill is the most advanced steel plant in the world, a company spokesman said. "We can produce steel at lower prices than anyone else."

The mill at Kwangyang, on the south coast, uses continuous casting and robots for an annual capacity of 2.7 million tons. It cost \$1.95 billion, and the company plans to build two similar mills, one also at Kwangyang, by 1991.

South Korea is now 85 percent self-sufficient in meeting demand for steel from its car, machinery, shipbuilding and construction industries.

In response to criticism that the new plants would add to overcapacity in the steel industry worldwide, officials said that domestic demand would grow 10 to 15 percent annually, outstripping production.

(AP, Reuters)

cantly below the six-hour average for the American steel industry.

"When you look at all of the American steelmakers, USS is at a point now where they come the closest" to the Japanese in efficiency, said Charles A. Bradford, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co.

Finally, steel prices have been rising. The price of one key product

from the market during the labor

dispute was a key reason why steel prices rose. Anticipating a battle for market share once USX returned, many customers refrained from buying steel.

Since then, the pent-up demand has kept American steelmakers busy and prices firm. But with steel consumption expected to total only

herm Steel Corp. to seek bankruptcy protection, enabling it to cut costs.

With all of its problems and uncertainties, USX is foolish not to make peace with its workers, said both Mr. Kirkwood, the former Jones & Laughlin executive, and F. Kenneth Iverson, the head of Nucor Corp., a steelmaker noted for cooperation between labor and management.

USX leaders, however, do not appear to have any great desire to change their ways.

"We have tried to be responsible and sensitive to our employees," said Mr. Graham, the president of USX's steel unit. Although relations with the union are less than cordial, those with workers are "excellent," he said.

That is not what United Steelworkers officials or most others in the steel industry say.

USX's drive to improve productivity, along with cutbacks that took more than 6,000 hourly workers off the payroll in the four years preceding the shutdown, have taken a toll on morale.

With smaller work crews and longer shifts, employees complain that they are paying a steep price for USX's gains in productivity.

The number of accidents and serious burns at the Gary plant, for instance, rose to 38 in 1985 from 4 in 1984, according to Mr. Regan and other union officials. The deaths last year of two steelworkers were a direct result of the smaller crew sizes, Mr. Regan said. The workers were trapped by seeping argon gas while completing a maintenance job.

USX executives strongly deny that safety has been compromised. Not only do company statistics show that injuries have declined, they say, but the number of serious accidents is lower than the industry average.

Still, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration fined USX earlier this year for failing to report 98 injuries between January 1985 and May 1986.

USX leaders are pressing ahead with their traditional way of improving efficiency and product quality: reducing their work force and installing new equipment.

USX began operating its second continuous caster last year at its Gary plant, and in April it broke ground for a new caster at its Fairfield, Alabama, plant.

## 'Of all American steelmakers, U.S. Steel is the closest' to matching Japanese efficiency.

— Charles A. Bradford, Merrill Lynch analyst

line, the flat-rolled steel used to make cars and appliances, is 5 percent higher than a year ago.

Still, if USX's leaders have convinced some on Wall Street that all of the indicators are promising, just as many other industry experts note that USX's hopes for the future are still just that: hopes.

Given what USX has recently gone through — a takeover attempt by Carl C. Icahn, the Wall Street financier, and the labor shutdown that caused it to lose \$1.83 billion last year — the future cannot be more worrisome than the past. But as more cautious observers point out, that does not mean that prosperity is necessarily around the corner.

For one thing, USX's absence

83 million to 86 million tons this year, prices could plunge when USX's operations are back to normal and seasonal demand softens.

In an industry where a \$25-a-ton swing in the price of flat-rolled steel can spell the difference between a profit and a loss, a price war could prove devastating.

Any cost advantage that USX might now enjoy may also prove short-lived. Two major competitors, LTV Steel Co. and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., are using their bankruptcy reorganizations to slash costs and may emerge even more efficient than USX, according to analysts. A significant weakening of the steel market could also force financially troubled Beth-

## M-1 Increased \$1.3 Billion in Latest Period

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$758 billion in the week ended April 27, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$756.7 billion from \$757 billion. The four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$749.2 billion from \$744.5 billion.

Economists' predictions for M-1 had ranged from a fall of \$7 billion to a rise of \$300 million. The average forecast was for a \$2.2 billion decrease.

M-1 includes cash in circulation and checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks.

## 30-Year Bond Gets Modest Demand

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — Investors showed lukewarm interest in the U.S. Treasury's auction of 30-year bonds Thursday, analysts said, as the government completed a \$29 billion quarterly refunding that has been scrutinized for clues to the direction of the dollar and U.S. interest rates.

The sale of \$9.275 billion worth of 30-year bonds produced an average 8.76 percent yield, the highest since February 1986.

Some dealers said they were surprised, however, by reports that Japanese investors might have bought as much as 40 percent of the total.

The average yield matched recent expectations, and secondary market bond prices closed slightly higher in late afternoon trading. In when-issued trading Wednesday, the bonds had yielded 8.72 percent.

There were \$20.27 billion in bids, of which the Treasury accept-

ed \$9.275. This kept the ratio for all three auctions at slightly below 2-1, generally considered a sign of only modest demand.

Also, roughly \$18.676 billion of the bids were submitted from New York, where the large U.S. and foreign investment banks are based, which reflected only moderate demand from the ultimate investors around the country.

The highest rate that the Treasury had to accept was 8.77 percent, only slightly above the average rate.

Sales earlier this week of three- and 10-year notes also produced a cool response, confirming predictions that the faltering dollar — and fears of resulting inflation — would drive U.S. interest rates higher. As a result, investors were demanding higher returns at the auctions.

Japanese insurance companies and pension fund managers were particularly concerned. The dol-

lar's plunge alone over the past two years had eroded the gains they have made on their purchases.

Some Japanese insurance executives had predicted that an 8.75 percent yield on the 30-year bond would be the minimum needed to attract buyers, especially because many investors believed the dollar could fall to 125 yen or lower from 139 yen currently.

The 30-year bond, which will pay a semi-annual 8.75 percent interest rate, sold at an average price of 99.995, with 100 representing the face value on a \$1,000 bond.

In February's quarterly auction, the 30-year bond brought a 7.49 percent yield. At the February 1986 auction, the average yield was 9.28 percent.

On Tuesday, the government auctioned \$10 billion of three-year notes for an average 7.91 percent yield, followed on Wednesday with \$9.77 billion of 10-year notes at 8.72 percent.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % P.A. C.R.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % P.A. C.R.







## SPORTS

## Dutch Seek Solutions as Soccer Riots Grow

By Peter Maass

UTRECHT, Netherlands — The riot at the soccer match in March between Den Haag and Ajax, one of the best teams in the Netherlands, was eerily familiar. It started with shouting being exchanged by rival fans, escalated into bottles being hurled and evolved into a vicious battle that left scores of people injured.

The fighting did not degenerate into a fatal replay of the May 1985 riot at Heysel Stadium in Brussels, which left 39 persons dead. But it did vividly show that soccer violence, largely viewed as a British affliction, has infected one of Western Europe's most prosperous and permissive societies.

"A while back we would yell, 'I'm going to knock you down,'" said Jan van den Heiligenberg, a one-time hooligan who is cooperating in an innovative police program here. "Now they yell, 'I'm going to kill you.' If the police didn't intervene, there would be many victims, many deaths."

A mixture of understated wealth and generous welfare had, until recently, helped mold Holland into a relatively tranquil nation. But that is rapidly changing: violent crime is increasing, automobile thefts are soaring and even bicycles, the symbol of the pleasant Dutch society, are being stolen.

Hooliganism ranks as the newest and most disturbing element of the social unrest. However, it is markedly different from the British brand in that, experts say, it stems from a trend toward youth alienation that is only partly linked to

high unemployment and that is unrelated to far-right politics. Sociological studies show that most of the 800 Dutch youths arrested at soccer matches last season came from stable, middle-class families, that they went to school or had a job, and that no previous arrest record. However, it appears, increasingly seeking meaning in soccer brawls.

"The football match is a way"

**'A while back we would yell, "I'm going to knock you down." Now they yell, "I'm going to kill you." If the police didn't intervene, there would be many victims, many deaths.'**

— Jan van den Heiligenberg, a one-time hooligan cooperating in an innovative police program

for them "to get prestige, it's a special occasion to show who they are," said Maurice Sterk, a member of the National Consultative Committee on Football Hooliganism. "This is not just a problem for the police or courts. This is a problem for the whole society."

The Dutch authorities are employing a mixture of traditional and unorthodox methods to deal with the problem.

On the traditional side, crackdowns by the police are increasing, although with limited success; the Den Haag-Ajax riot in March unfolded despite a heavy show of police force.

"This is only a short-term approach," said Mr. Sterk. "We have to do something about the reasons why the hooligans commit violence."

Then there is an innovative and widely praised program designed by Martin van Bochove, a police inspector in Utrecht. His plan is to bring the police into informal contact with soccer fans, so that the police can gain the trust of fans and attempt to moderate their behavior while singing out the real troublemakers.

For every match the Utrecht team plays away from home, six officers in plain clothes travel on

the fan club trains or buses. The officers openly act as mediators between the fans and authorities in other towns, helping to arrange such things as food and beverage sales.

"The key is to know the fans, who they are and where they live," said Mr. van Bochove. Because most Dutch hooligans go to school or have jobs, he added, "they have something to lose, so you can talk with them."

This program has its flaws — at one of the Utrecht team's away games, Mr. van Bochove was caught in a clash between fans and police and received some nasty blows on his back by an officer — but on the other hand, Mr. van Bochove has scored some notable coups in the annals of crowd control. Faced with a high-risk match in Rotterdam earlier this year, he convinced several hundred Utrecht fans, waiting at the train station, to forgo the trip and instead watch the game on a large television screen in the deserted stadium in Utrecht.

The violence by Utrecht fans has fallen sharply since his program began two years ago, and police officials from other cities now seek Mr. van Bochove's advice. Still, the situation remains unstable, so Mr. van Bochove, in a typically pragmatic Dutch way, is now asking club owners to offer discount tickets to the parents and girl friends of potential hooligans.

"You have to bring back an integration between young fans and old fans, boys and girls," Mr. van Bochove said. "You must create a situation where it is not normal to use violence."



Bob Fighel/The Associated Press

**DOUBLE TROUBLE** — Top-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany leaped at a chance to overcome Juan Avandano of Spain, 7-6, 5-7, 6-2, for his second victory Wednesday in the Tournament of Champions in New York. But third-seeded Tim Mayotte of the United States lost, 5-7, 7-6, 6-2, to Pavel Vojtisek of West Germany.

## Canadiens Rout Flyers

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Montreal Canadiens, the National Hockey League's top defensive team, played their usual tight-checking game Wednesday night en route to a 5-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers and a 1-1 tie in their Stanley Cup playoff.

The best-of-seven Wales Confer-

ence final is to resume Friday night with the third game in Montreal.

"Our defense got us going," said center Bobby Smith, who had a goal and an assist for the defending cup champions.

The defense-to-offense transition worked perfectly on Smith's first-period goal, off an excellent cross-pass from Claude Lemieux. Lemieux circled the net from right to left before passing to Smith, standing alone to the left of goalie Ron Hextall. Smith slammed the puck into the open side of the net at 11:38 for his seventh playoff goal.

That was the only goal of the first period, but the Canadiens put the game away on second-period goals by Brian Skrudland, John Kordic and Lemieux, as they rebounded from a 4-3 overtime loss Monday in the series opener. The Canadiens' goalie, Brian Hayward, made 21 saves, 5 during a second-period power play.



Bill Walton, the Celtics' backup center, got a ball away from the Bucks' Paul Mokeski but later limped off court.

## Celtics Hold Off Bucks, 126-124, Tie Mark of 14 Straight Playoff Victories

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Dennis Johnson and Fred Roberts each made two free throws in the game's last 29 seconds Wednesday night to give the Boston Celtics a 126-124 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks and a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinals of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Milwaukee had tied at 122 on Sidney Moncrief's two foul shots with 43 seconds left. Johnson then drove the lane and was fouled by Jack Sikma, his free throw making it 124-122 with 29 seconds to go.

Milwaukee's Paul Pressey followed with a drive to the basket, but when three Celtics converged on him he missed the shot and the Celtics' Larry Bird rebounded the ball with 14 seconds to play.

Terry Cummings was forced to foul Roberts, who sank his two free throws with six seconds left. Sikma's basket, with three seconds left, accounted for the final margin.

Although the Bucks had nearly done what no team has in almost five months — beat the Celtics in Boston Garden — Moncrief said that "a loss is a loss. It doesn't matter how close we played."

"They played extremely well and we played well," said Pressey. "Extremes is the difference."

The third game of the series is to be played Friday night in Milwau-

## NBA PLAYOFFS

See, where the Celtics were 0-3 this season. But they are 3-0 at home against the Bucks, and Wednesday night won their 33rd straight in Boston Garden while tying an NBA record of 14 straight playoff victories at home. The record was set by the 1949-51 Minneapolis Lakers.

It also was the Celtics' ninth straight triumph, the last five in the playoffs.

Bird and Danny Ainge led Boston with 30 points each, while Robert Parish got 24 and Johnson 21. Forward Kevin McHale, hobbled by a sprained ankle, came off the bench to score 12 points. But backup center Bill Walton, who has had a history of foot problems, began limping in the first half, played only 11 minutes and got but two rebounds and no points.

Milwaukee was led by Cummings' 28 points.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## 5 Spectators Injured at Rally

AIACCIO, Corsica (APF) — One spectator was seriously injured Thursday when hit by the Renault 5 GT turbo driven by François Orsini during the opening stage of the Tour of Corsica world championship rally and four were slightly hurt when hit by the Open Manta of Guy Fiori.

The Tour of Corsica has been marred by tragedy. Attilio Bettiga of Italy died instantly in 1985 when his Lancia 037 hit a telegraph pole and last year Henri Toivonen of Finland and his co-driver, Sergio Cresto, an Italo-American, were burned to death after crashing in their Lancia Delta.

## Oxford Crew Gets U.S. President

OXFORD, England (APF) — Chris Penny, one of the five Americans involved in Oxford University's rowing controversy this year, has been elected president of the boat club. Penny, dropped from the Oxford crew five weeks before its victory over Cambridge, was elected Wednesday night. He beat out Tom Cadoux-Hudson, one of the oarsmen promoted to replace the Americans, by a vote of 27-17 in a secret ballot of college boat club captains and resident blues. Penny replaced Donald Macdonald, who dropped the Americans and nominated Cadoux-Hudson for president.

## Capote Back in Bonus Field

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP) — Triple Crown Productions has reversed its stand and declared Capote still eligible for the new \$1 million bonus for horses running in all three legs of the Triple Crown, even though jockey Angel Cordero tossed Capote in the final yards of the Kentucky Derby. That left derby winner Alysheba and 15 other thoroughbreds in contention for the bonus because they crossed the derby finish line, preface favorite Demons Begone was pulled up in the backstretch after bleeding badly. The bonus, for the best combined finish, is based on a point system, with Alysheba now having five points. Bet Twice two and Avies Copy one. Points will be assigned in similar fashion for the Preakness Stakes and the Belmont Stakes.

## For the Record

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court voted, 5-0, to uphold a lower court decision against an injunction, clearing the way for the Michael Spinks-Gerry Cooney heavyweight fight on June 15. (UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Seattle	180 000 000-7 5	1	0
Detroit	000 000 000-7 5	2	0
National League			
Baltimore	000 000 000-7 5	1	0
Los Angeles	000 000 000-7 5	2	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	3	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	4	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	5	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	6	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	7	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	8	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	9	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	10	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	11	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	12	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	13	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	14	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	15	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	16	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	17	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	18	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	19	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	20	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	21	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	22	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	23	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	24	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	25	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	26	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	27	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	28	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	29	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	30	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	31	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	32	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	33	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	34	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	35	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	36	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	37	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	38	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	39	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	40	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	41	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	42	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	43	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	44	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	45	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	46	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	47	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	48	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	49	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	50	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	51	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	52	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	53	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	54	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	55	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	56	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	57	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	58	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	59	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	60	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	61	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	62	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	63	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	64	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	65	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	66	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	67	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	68	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	69	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	70	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	71	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	72	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	73	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	74	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	75	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	76	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	77	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	78	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	79	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	80	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	81	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	82	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	83	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	84	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	85	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	86	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	87	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	88	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	89	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	90	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	91	0
Montreal	000 000 000-7 5	92	0
San Francisco	000 000 000-7 5	93	0
San Diego	000 000 000-7 5	94	0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-7 5	95	0
Atlanta	000 000 000-7 5	96	0
St. Louis	000 000 000-7 5	97	0
Chicago	000 000 000-7 5	98	0
Minnesota	000 000 000-7 5	99	0
Washington	000 000 000-7 5	100	0

## Tennis

## Pro Leaders

(Through May 3)

MEN

W L Pct. GB

1. Mats Wilander, 23-10, .697, 0

2. Andre Agassi, 21-11, .656, 1

3. Boris Becker, 19-12, .613, 2

4. Ivan Lendl, 18-13, .577, 3

5. John McEnroe, 17-14, .556, 4

6. Jimmy Connors, 16-15, .516, 5

7. Andre Kijak, 15-16, .484, 6

8. Tim Likhovtchenko, 14-17, .452, 7

9. Michael Chang, 13-18, .419, 8

10. Andre Panatta, 12-19, .387, 9

11. John Newcombe, 11-20, .357, 10

12. Bjorn Borg, 10-21, .323, 11

13. Guillermo Vilas, 9-22, .293, 12

14. Yannick Noah, 8-23, .258, 13

15. John McHale, 7-24, .229, 14

16. Kevin Curren, 6-25, .194, 15

17. Brad Gilbert, 5-26, .154, 16

18. Tim Mayotte, 4-27, .130, 17

19. Andre Kijak, 3-28, .097, 18

20. John McHale, 2-29, .069, 19

21. Kevin Curren, 1-30, .033, 20

22. Brad Gilbert, 0-31, .000, 21

23. Tim Mayotte, 0-31, .000, 22

24. Andre Kijak, 0-31, .000, 23

25. John McHale, 0-31, .000, 24

26. Kevin Curren, 0-31, .000, 25

27. Brad Gilbert, 0-31, .000, 26

28. Tim Mayotte, 0-31, .000, 27

29. Andre Kijak, 0-31, .000, 28

30. John McHale, 0-31, .000, 29

31. Kevin Curren, 0-31, .000, 30

32. Brad Gilbert, 0-31, .000, 31

33. Tim Mayotte, 0-31, .000, 32

34. Andre Kijak, 0-31, .000, 33

35. John McHale, 0-31, .000, 34

36. Kevin Curren, 0-31, .000, 35

37. Brad Gilbert, 0-31, .000, 36

38. Tim Mayotte, 0-31, .000, 37

39. Andre Kijak, 0-31, .000, 38

40. John McHale, 0-31, .000, 39

41. Kevin Curren, 0-31, .000, 40

42. Brad Gilbert, 0-31, .000, 41

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